Springfield, Missouri

THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Vol. LXXXV, No. 3 New York, April 18, 1925 Whole Number 1826

TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

SIGNS OF TARIFF UNREST

DESPITE PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S INDICATED wish to keep the lid on the tariff Pandora's box during the next session of Congress, many editorial observers are watching with apprehension the symptoms of growing tariff unrest in certain quarters. "There are not wanting signs that we are about to see a concerted attempt by the usual predatory interests to boost the Fordney-McCumber tariff," remarks the Democratic Providence *News*, which cites the statement of the Rhode Island Textile Association that "a movement to obtain protection for the textile workers and the manufacturers from the competition of cheaply made foreign goods is now under way, as the need of a higher tariff has been found to be imperative." President F. B. Shipley, of the National Council of American Importers and Traders, warns the public that a concerted effort to raise tariff rates is backed by "the most notable high-tariff organization in the United States."

Senator William M. Butler, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and friend of the President, recently warned American bankers, who are making foreign loans, not to hope for any lowering of the tariff wall to facilitate the repayment of those loans. At the Washington meeting of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association last week, Morgan Butler, president of the association, and son of Senator Butler, stated that "'fine goods' manufacturers have a just complaint as to the present tariff"; and another spokesman for the cotton manufacturers told the newspapermen that "unless we have adequate tariff protection on fine goods we must cut wages further, and we have to-day the lowest wage scale of any industry in the United States."

But if certain forces are gathering to do battle for higher tariff rates, others are rallying around the banner of tariff reduction. Thus, when the cotton manufacturers were meeting in Washington, the Farmers' National Council petitioned President Coolidge to lower the rates on metals and manufactures thereof and on manufactures of cotton and wool. This farmers' organization suggests that "as a means of securing equality between agriculture and other industries, a reduction in present duties on manufactured products is due." And in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* we are told that certain bankers and economists, noting that American credits, loans and investments abroad amount to about $20,000,000,000, advocate a "liberalization" of our tariff policy "as a necessary adjustment to permit the country to make the larger importations of foreign goods required by her new position as a creditor nation." On this point *The Monitor* quotes Prof. Eugene E. Agger, of Columbia University, as follows:

> "A liberalization of the tariff is certain to come about as a result of the increase of foreign investments. The change might come through the rise of foreign tariffs until they more or less neutralize ours, but I think it is more likely to come through a change of feeling here.
>
> "The situation is, of course, that the consumers of goods are not organized and so can not readily make themselves felt when the tariff provisions are being made; but I think that the producers themselves, who can make themselves felt readily, will more and more seek to lower the rate on manufactured goods so that foreign countries can pay for them by selling their products here.
>
> "The farmers and the cotton producers and some other interests are already beginning to seek a reduction in the tariff, because they are discovering that their most logical line of attack, to return to their former relation to the manufacturers, is not to support a measure like the McNary-Haugen bill to raise their prices, but rather to bring down the prices of manufactured goods."

But President Coolidge, if the general interpretation of his speech to the Cotton Manufacturers' Association is correct, is opposed to any reopening of the tariff question in the near future, altho, the Washington correspondents tell us, this issue looms as one of the important pieces of legislation which the Democrats, some Western Republicans and a section of New England may urge upon the Republican leaders in the next session of Congress. The Republican leaders, however, are reported to agree with President Coolidge and to foresee a blow at prosperity if an attempt is made to tinker with the tariff this year. To quote the Washington correspondent of the Democratic New York *Times:*

> "So far as the President's speech tended to foreclose discussion of changes, it did not particularly please the textile men, who had intended in their present convention to adopt a resolution calling on Congress to put tariff revision on its legislative program for next winter. These manufacturers were saying to-day that relief, if it is to come, will have to come through the flexible provisions of the present law.
>
> "While the President is said to hold that tinkering with the tariff would disturb business, he is also said to feel that opening of the Fordney-McCumber law to revision might give impetus to a movement already under consideration by Democrats and Western Republicans to bring about a reduction in rates.
>
> "Administration leaders say the present law is working well, not only as an aid to business but as a revenue producer. Calculated to raise $450,000,000 in customs, it has produced almost $600,000,000 and would raise $50,000,000 more if certain changes were made in the administrative features of the law.
>
> "Ex-Representative Joseph W. Fordney, who was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee which wrote the present tariff law, said the present law was working well, and while there might be some inequalities in it, there was no necessity to change it. He endorses the President's view that use of the flexible tariff clause is not necessary.
>
> "President Coolidge has refused to exercise his prerogative in this respect in the case of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission on the duties on sugar and linseed oil. He said to-day that he had delayed action thus far because the reports were not unanimous."

The President's speech, while paying glowing tribute to the Republican tariff policy, ignored completely the alleged need of the textile men for more protection. He said in part:

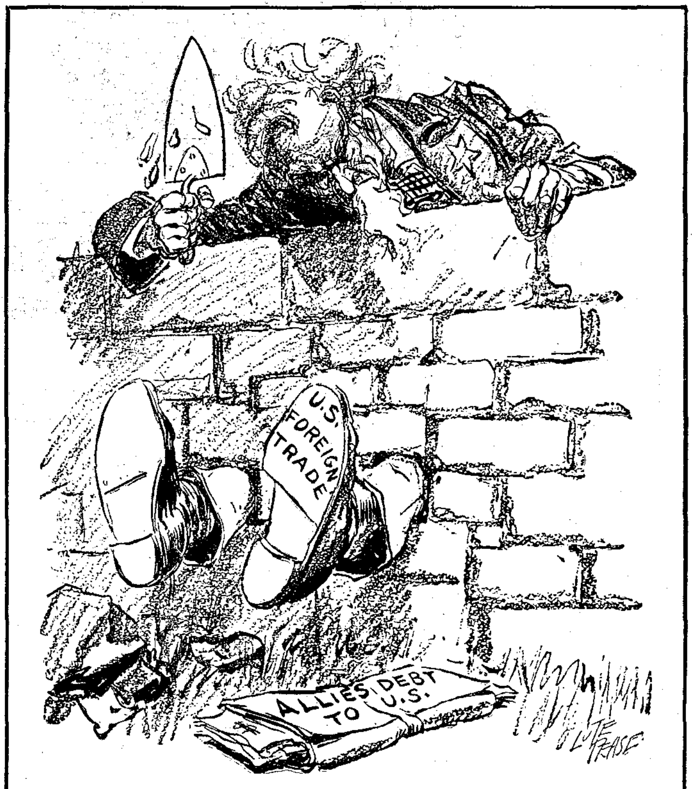
> "The American genius for mass production, coupled with our great and varied natural resources and considered in relation to the unparalleled requirements of our home market, constitutes

the assurance of a continuing industrial advancement the end of which we can neither estimate nor foresee. . . .

"From our national beginning it has been an almost uniform policy to conserve to the American producer the right of first opportunity in the home market.

"The towering stature of our industrial structure as we see it to-day is the best, is indeed the complete vindication of this policy. The fact that our buying and consuming capacity is so great proves that, despite some inequities, we have on the whole maintained fairer distribution of the proceeds of industry than has been possible in less favored communities. We are reaching a very fair approximation of democracy in industry. . . .

"There has been at some times and in some quarters a disposition to criticize the American policy of conserving first opportunity in our home market for our own products. We can hardly expect that such a program would be popular with those who find themselves placed at a disadvantage in the greatest market in the world, which is the American market. But those who would charge us with selfishness in thus giving first thought to home interests would do well to consider whether their own policies in this regard are more liberal than ours.



OVER THE TARIFF WALL

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

"We have established here the practise of absolute free trade throughout a great continental area of forty-eight States, besides other possessions. It is the most widely extended application of that policy that will be found anywhere. Within this domain we have an extent and variety of natural resources far beyond those of any other country. Yet from our national beginnings we have sought no advantage by reason of this primacy of natural resources. Whoever wanted them was free to come here and buy our raw materials at exactly the same prices as our own people. Such staples as copper, cotton and petroleum might have been made the basis on which to build great national monopolies. Yet they have been as freely available to the industries of other countries as to our own. Under our Constitution our export trade is free of duty."

Turning specifically to the subject of cotton manufacturing, he said:

"Altho there has been something of depression in certain branches of the industry, a broad view suggests no serious occasion of concern about its outlook. Our imports of cotton fabrics have increased largely in recent years, but our exports have also grown extensively. In 1924 we sold abroad nearly 500,000,000 yards of these goods, or nearly 20 per cent. more than in the pre-war years. Considering the wide-spread demoralization in world markets since the war, such a showing can not reasonably be regarded as discouraging.

"Probably there is no industry in which conditions affecting international trade and finance are more constantly and definitely reflected than in this one. There was a measure of overproduction in cotton goods in 1923, from which the industry has not entirely recovered yet. The excessive output of that year left a considerable surplus to be consumed thereafter. But with the gradual improvement of conditions throughout the world, as the war recedes further from us, we are entitled to view with increasing assurance the outlook for business in all directions, including, of course, the great textile industry."

Administration leaders, the Washington correspondent of the Republican New York *Herald Tribune* tells us, regard this speech as "paving the way for stubborn resistance to any general attack on the tariff law in the next session of Congress." But the Democrats, says this correspondent, "are straining to raise any issue that will give them fuel for the next campaign." And a Washington dispatch to the Democratic New York *Times* quotes Representative W. A. Oldfield, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, as eagerly welcoming President Coolidge's "challenge." Says Mr. Oldfield:

"From the President's speech I take it that he wants to go to the country on the Fordney-McCumber tariff law. The Democrats accept this challenge gladly.

"We have won every election since the Civil War when the tariff was the paramount issue. I predict that if the tariff is revised upward, as now demanded by the textile manufacturers, with the apparent sanction of Chairman Butler of the Republican National Committee, the result will absolutely assure our control of the next House.

"History demonstrates our successes on the tariff issue. We won with Cleveland both in 1884 and 1892 on the tariff. Mr. Taft won in 1908 when he promised a downward revision. As a matter of fact, the revision was upward, but it was the promise of reduction that assured his victory.

"Two years after this upward revision the Democrats carried the House. Democratic pledges of downward revision were at once carried out in a series of bills.

"In 1912 the tariff was again the issue, and we won with Woodrow Wilson. The next year we wrote the Underwood Tariff Law.

"The Underwood Law remained on the books until 1922, when the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill was passed, putting into effect the highest rates in the history of the United States. This law is still on the books and has the strong support of the Republican party, and if that party intends to raise the rates even further, the outcome is certain to be in our favor."

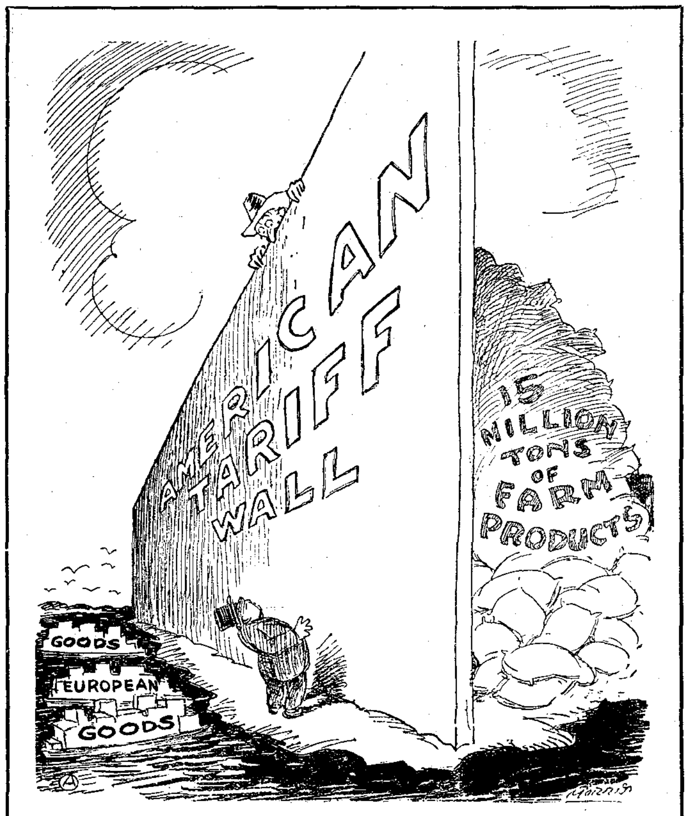
Turning to the Democratic press, we find the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* also interpreting the President's speech as a challenge. "The issue of prosperity and the tariff," it says, "may become the dominant issue in the Presidential campaign of 1928." As this Ohio paper sees it, the speech, in addition to being a challenge to the Democrats, "throws down the gauntlet to the elements in his own party which are demanding a more liberal tariff policy." "He followed the groove already worn deep by frequent Old Guard pilgrimages," remarks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. The Birmingham *Age-Herald* finds it difficult to reconcile the President's "praise of the heavy tariff as the proper foreign policy" with his "even more enthusiastic praise of absolute free trade among the States as directly responsible for their mutual wealth and development." Mr. Coolidge, says the Mobile *Register*, "will not convince the American people that a protective tariff is an American policy, instead of a Republican policy"; and the Philadelphia *Record*, which notes that in his speech "there is not one casual allusion to the consumers," has this to say:

"The entire purpose of a high tariff is to enable manufacturers to raise the prices of domestic products, to increase the cost of living. The people who have to pay those costs are of no interest whatever to the President. Has not the President heard of the almost universal reduction of wages in the New England textile mills last year and the very general shutting down for three or four days in the week? This matter is important, because the President's school of political economy attributes all prosperity to protection, and last year the textile industries had the protection, but did not have the prosperity. Something is the matter with the notion that prosperity and protection are Siamese twins."

"The Fordney Tariff Act imposes a tax of five billion dollars on the people of the United States," declares ex-Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels in his Raleigh *News and Observer*. Developing this charge, Mr. Daniels goes on to say:

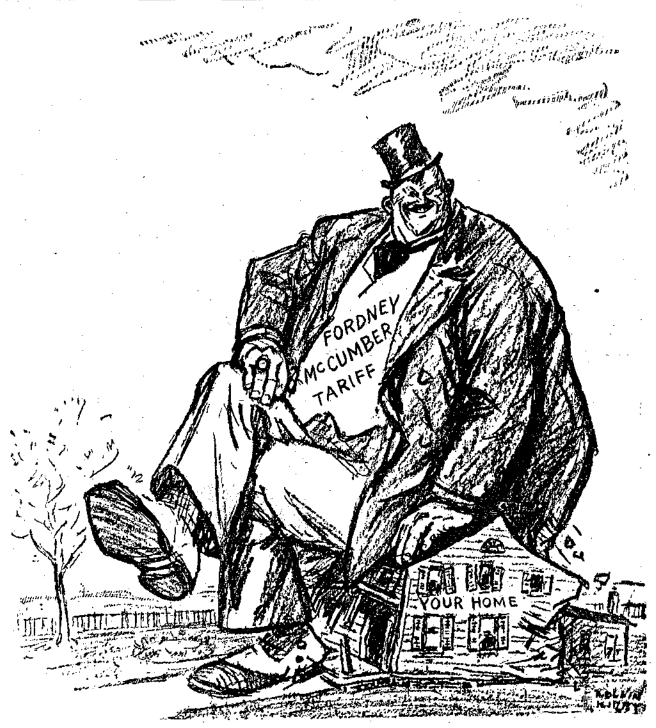
"Recently the Mellons and other beneficiaries or apologists of privilege have raised a great hue and cry about a reduction of millions of tax on incomes. The Coolidge Administration claimed great credit for 'tax reduction' and economy, tho the reduction was made along Democratic lines. The country, however, hailed the reduction and accepted the Administration self-commendation at face value. About the time the taxpayers began to hope for another reduction next December, suddenly the beneficiaries of the present high tariff launch a propaganda for an increase in the present high tariff rates. The President predicts business revival and at the same time spokesmen of the Administration clamor for a 'revision of the tariff,' which everybody understands to mean an increase of rates and an added burden on all consumers. The propaganda is apparently well greased. It ought to be called 'propaganda to add by tariff taxation $5 for every $1 of reduction of taxes on incomes.' The difference is, the benefits of tax-reduction go to the 6,700,000 people who file income returns. The increase in tariff taxes reaches 110,000,000 people. In addition, the big concerns benefited by high tariff get subsidies amounting to billions. They are the same people in the main who pay the biggest income tax."

The prosperity the tariff brings "is largely the prosperity of classes gained at the expense of other classes of American citizens," remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which further notes that the President neglected to say anything about "the part the tariff plays in the collection of our debts from Europe." Says this Kentucky daily: "Europe can't pay us except in goods; by means of our tariff we refuse to let her pay us in goods; and yet we insist she must pay." At the same time another Democratic paper, the Atlanta *Constitution*, shares the President's belief that the tariff question should not be reopened now. As this Georgia paper sees it:



THE EUROPEAN MERCHANT: "How can I get my goods in?"
THE AMERICAN FARMER: "How can I get my crops out?"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.



NORMALCY'S GREATEST TRIUMPH

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"The effect would be to open a Pandora's box at an inauspicious time. Certainly none of the rates should be made higher. Many should be reduced. But these are adjustments that should and will receive attention in due course. In the meantime the tariff is a sleeping dog that had best be permitted to lie, at least until Congress meets."

In the Republican press we find a very general agreement with the President's view that there should be no tariff-tinkering at this time. This, says the Washington *Post*, is not only "the essence of political wisdom, but it is also a reassurance to all industries and will greatly encourage and stimulate enterprises of all kinds, because American industry needs only tranquillity and stability in order to expand." "If the Republicans have any political sense at all they will leave well enough alone in tariff matters," declares this Washington paper, which adds: "It is true that the protective tariff is the bulwark of American prosperity, but it is also true that an attempt to tinker with that bulwark, especially for the purpose of building the wall higher, would endanger the whole structure." "Any troubles we now have are due far less to our tariff law than to our internal taxation system," avers the Springfield *Union*, which is convinced that it is neither necessary nor wise to tinker with the tariff at present." To our protective tariff, says the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, we owe "the high standard of living in the United States —a standard that constantly rises." "The thing that the American tariff protects is the right of the American worker to enjoy to the fullest extent the fruits of his labor," declares the Des Moines *Capital*. "The theory of a protective tariff is firmly established in this country because it has back of it the experience of generations of Americans," asserts the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, which adds that "with both tariff and immigration laws in effect we have real protection which will abundantly justify itself in the years to come." "The one thing we know is that protective measures have brought prosperity, and the other kind have resulted in periods of hard times," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, endorsing the President's speech. But still another Republican paper, the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, offers this cryptic comment: "We sometimes think the New England conscience's way of getting around the Fordney-McCumber act must be to think most of the time about something else."

THE KAROLYI "MUZZLE"

DARK HINTS WERE THROWN OUT, while Count Karolyi was in the United States, that he was highly dangerous; that he packed considerable verbal dynamite about with him. He was admitted to this country to visit his sick wife, under a pledge not to write or talk politics while here, which caused the Washington *Daily News* to conclude that "this country must be in a bad way if a stranger can wander in and topple it over with a speech." The newspapers throughout the country were on the *qui vive*, so that the "gag" applied by Secretary of State Hughes in the first place, and kept in place by his successor, Mr. Kellogg, without any detailed explanation of this extraordinary procedure, in the opinion of American journalists, defeated the object of the State Department—to prevent the Count's words from being spread throughout the land. Had it imposed no conditions upon him, this Hungarian liberal himself admits, he probably would have come and gone, and his name would not have been heard outside of Hungarian-American circles.

International Newsreel photographs

COUNT KAROLYI COUNTESS KAROLYI

The Count, who was admitted to the United States to see his wife, who became ill while on a visit here, first was required to promise not to write or talk politics while in this country.

As it happened, however, Count Karolyi decided to take the Countess back to London, where there are no restrictions upon him, by way of Canada. Once there, he felt free to speak his mind—and did so to a car full of reporters who had accompanied him from New York, declaring, among other things, that the real reason he was "gagged" during his stay in the United States was that the Horthy régime in Hungary feared his words would cause the American people to withdraw their moral and financial support from the present Government of Hungary. A four-column, front-page interview in the New York *Times*, for example, resulted, altho this newspaper admits that "Count Karolyi's statement contains little that already has not been made public in one form or another." Thus, several American editors maintain that they are justified in their criticism of the State Department for what the New York *Evening World* characterizes as "a vague and contradictory attitude."

By stimulating an interest in the Count and what he might have to say, agrees the New York *Times*, "the State Department defeated its own ends." The probability, observes the Springfield *Republican*, "is that the State Department blundered in the first instance, and since then has been reluctant to confess its error." To the Omaha *World-Herald:*

> "The futility of the whole proceeding is apparent from the simple method by which it was evaded. Where inches might have been published before of the Count's political opinions, newspapers devoted columns to what he had to say, once his lips were unsealed."

According to a New York *Times* article by Nicholas Roosevelt:

> "When the war broke out Count Karolyi was one of its greatest opponents. Always a hater of the Germans, he saw that the plan by which the Germans sought to dominate Central and Eastern Europe meant, in fact, that Austria and Hungary would become little more than vassals of the German Kaiser.
>
> "Even before America went in he worked for a separate peace. To an American in 1925 this sounds like good sense. In his day and place, however, it was little short of treason."

Count Karolyi, explains the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "sacrificed his immense holdings in Hungary and became an exile from his native land in order to espouse democratic principles and establish Hungary as a republic." Once across the Canadian border, Count Karolyi declared that he was not a Bolshevist, but a Socialist. Under the Horthy régime, he said, Hungary is so reactionary that Stanley Baldwin, Great Britain's Prime Minister, would be regarded there as a Bolshevik. "If I could regain the Presidency of the Republic of Hungary," said the Count further:

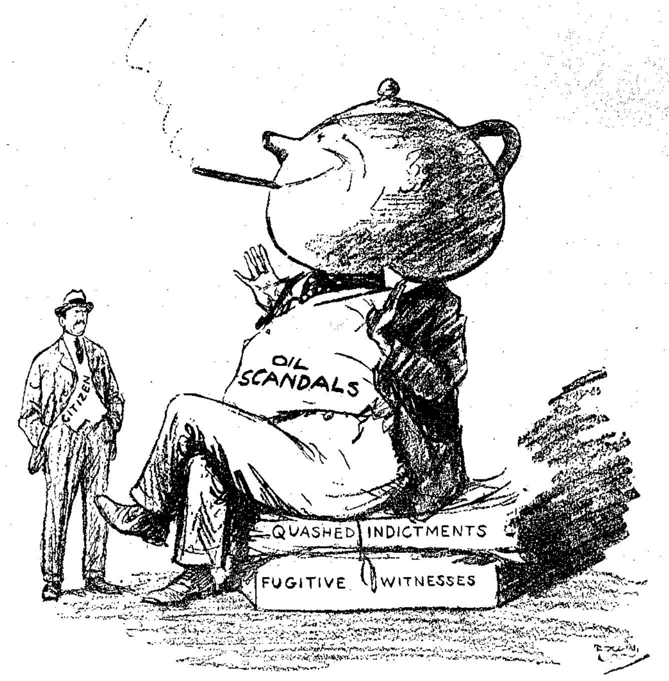
> "My platform would be democracy, freedom of speech, universal suffrage, abolition of all reactionary institutions, and land reform, by which I mean the buying up of the big estates by the Government for sale to the peasants. My foreign policy would be one of friendly relationship with our neighbors, especially the Czechs and Yugoslavs, which would be possible with a republic in Hungary.
>
> "Those who support Admiral Horthy's régime are supporting, knowingly or unknowingly, that very imperialistic policy against which the Allies and the United States fought during the war. This is what America must understand. This is the personal reason why the Hungarian Government has done everything to prevent me from speaking out these plain truths. They will be asking for another loan in six months or a year, and after that probably ten more loans.
>
> "If Hungary is supplied with more and more foreign money, it will simply mean the fanning of new flames of war in Central Europe. The money that has gone and may go into Hungary is being used to rebuild the old imperialistic machine, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the German alliance, which is bound to break out in a war of aggression against the Little Entente that probably will involve the whole of Europe.
>
> "It is the Horthys, the Mussolinis, the followers of Hindenburg and Ludendorff, the monarchists in Bavaria, the royalists in France, who are the greatest menace to the peace of the world to-day."

Notwithstanding all this—or because of the Count's views—the Detroit *Free Press* believes that "public opinion will concur in the State Department's attitude toward the Count. For America doesn't, one way or the other, give a rap about Hungarian domestic quarrels." And the Houston *Chronicle* agrees that:

> "In the first place, Secretary Hughes merely got in the way of a group that desired to use the United States as a vantage ground from which to make verbal war upon the government of another country. His order interfered with the movement to create an agitation of Hungarian politics in this country.
>
> "The Secretary was eminently right. America is not the place for the agitation of factional differences in European politics. While the hyphenates who reside in this country are at liberty under our laws to devote themselves to such agitation, the alien leaders in the controversy certainly have no business coming here to engage in them."

THE INDICTMENTS THAT FAILED

IT IS A DISTINCT SHOCK to the American people, thinks the Newark *News*, to be told that former Secretary of the Interior Fall, Edward L. Doheny and his son, and Harry F. Sinclair may escape being brought to trial in connection with the bribery charges growing out of the leases of the Navy's oil lands in Wyoming and California. For on April 3 Chief Justice McCoy, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, dismissed the indictments charging bribery and conspiracy to defraud the Government in the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills leases. And, we read in Washington dispatches, since Federal bribery indictments are outlawed after three years have passed, it will be impossible again to bring the Dohenys to trial on the charge of paying Secretary Fall a bribe of $100,000 to influence his decision in the Elk Hills, California, lease, or to try Mr. Fall on the charge of having accepted such a bribe. That is, unless the special act passed in 1922, extending the statute of limitations to six years in some cases, is applicable in this instance. The charges of conspiracy, it is pointed out, are not affected by the dismissal of the other indictments.



SITTING PRETTY
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

The indictments ordered dismissed by Justice McCoy are apart from the civil suits which have been brought by the Government in Wyoming and California for the recovery of the Teapot Dome and California Navy reserves. The indictments were quashed on the technical ground that the presence of Oliver E. Pagan, a special assistant to the Attorney-General, in the Grand Jury room at the time testimony was taken, was illegal and had the effect of voiding the indictments. The Court held the Senate resolution which provided for special counsel to be appointed by President Coolidge took away the right of the Attorney-General or his assistants to appear before the Grand Jury. The four indictments, all growing out of the oil-lease investigations conducted by the Senate, follow:

> "1. An indictment charging Albert B. Fall, Edward L. Doheny and Edward L. Doheny, Jr., with conspiracy to defraud the Government in leasing the Elk Hills naval reserves in California.
>
> "2. An indictment charging that Fall and Sinclair conspired against the Government in the leasing of the Teapot Dome reserves in Wyoming.
>
> "3. An indictment setting out that the two Dohenys paid Secretary Fall a bribe of $100,000 to influence his official decision in the Elk Hills lease.
>
> "4. An indictment charging that Secretary Fall accepted such a bribe."

Former Senator Atlee Pomerene and Owen D. Roberts, special counsel for the Government, announce that they will appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. "Should this court uphold Justice McCoy, an appeal will no doubt go to the United States Supreme Court," says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*. But they have lost the first round of their battle in the courts, says the Washington *Post*. "The country has confidence in Senator Pomerene and Mr. Roberts," observes the Newark *News*, "but it will be keen to know how it was that lawyers so astute should have missed the point that a Department of Justice man's hand in the case might invalidate it." "Only overzealousness could have caused this slip," thinks the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, "so that counsel are now, ironically enough, the victims of their own extreme caution."

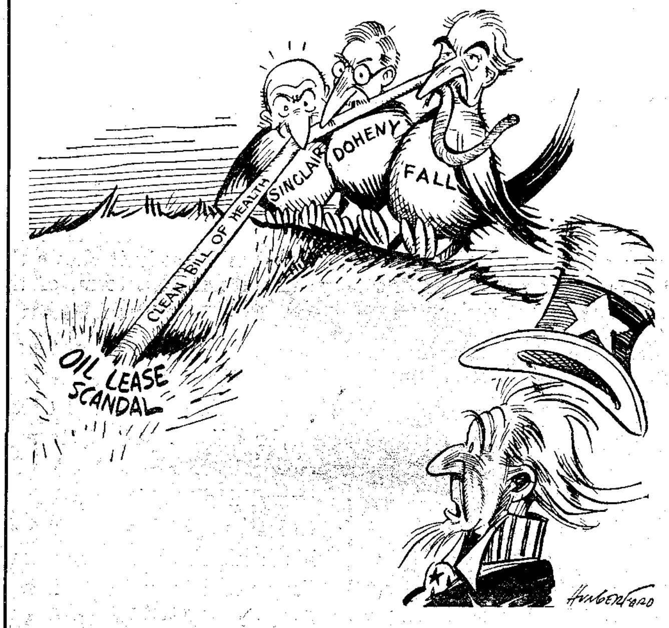
"The responsibility for this debâcle," however, in the opinion of the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "rests squarely upon the Department of Justice." To this Connecticut paper:

> "It is impossible for the Department of Justice to offer a defense of its conduct in this instance. Incidentally it shows the degree of incompetence, if that is not too mild a term, of the Department of Justice under Mr. Daugherty."

But was it incompetence? Two papers, the Brooklyn *Eagle* and Raleigh *News and Observer*, broadly hint that Attorney-General Daugherty, having everything to gain and nothing to lose, might have "planted" his assistant in the Grand Jury room in order to invalidate or delay the proceedings. "The fact that such a statement is entertained by the average man," indicates to the Raleigh paper that "there is a lack of faith in the courts to punish men of wealth and influence." "If Fall is permitted to go free," declares the Minneapolis *Star*, "we may as well sweep aside all laws against corruption in office, and permit our public servants to loot and steal as they please." To the Macon *Telegraph*, the action of Justice McCoy "is an example of the sort of thing that strains the patience of the public with our court systems. We are too bound up in technicalities." Continues this Georgia paper:

> "We fail to see where there was any grave infringement upon the rights of the defendants in the presence of the assistant Attorney-General when the actual vote on the indictments was taken. He had been present during the entire presentation of the case; he had, in fact, presented it. It does not stand to reason that any jury would allow an assistant Attorney-General or anybody else to dictate, or even to raise his voice in connection with the balloting. It is not reasonable to presume that the jury acted contrary to the way it would have acted had not the assistant been present. The result would have been the same.
>
> "The issue in this case is not whether an attorney was in the Grand Jury room when the case was considered; the issue is whether Albert B. Fall in wilful violation of his oath of office, in disregard of the rights and welfare of the American people, conspired to sell property that was held in trust by him for the American people. And that is the issue the people of this country want tried."

So far, writes Henry Suydam, Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the oil magnates have fought their entire case on legal technicalities, in the face of their earlier demands that they be allowed to tell their whole story in a court of justice." And "the defendant who employs technicalities to delay his trial, creates the presumption that he is guilty," asserts the Macon *Telegraph*. "If these men are not guilty, they ought not to try to delay trial," maintains the Boston *Herald*. "If they are innocent, they should demonstrate that fact in open court." "The magnifying of such pin-holes as this dismissal into loopholes by which clever lawyers lead their clients to freedom,



THE OILY BIRDS GET THE WORM

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun*.

saps the faith of American citizens in our system of law," avers the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. Then there is always danger of delay in criminal cases, points out the Baltimore *Sun*. "Witnesses disappear, the remembrance of facts becomes less distinct, and the ardor of prosecuting officials has been known to cool. For these reasons, delay is much to be regretted." As the Pittsburgh *Post* explains:

> "No one wants to persecute the oil men involved, but it stands out that when charges have been afloat for a year or more that a member of the President's Cabinet was bribed and entered into a conspiracy to defraud the Government, there should be a result as nearly as possible equal to the seriousness of the accusation. Either there should be an acquittal of the accused or a conviction and the imposition of penalties. This demand is as emphatic to-day from the standpoint of justice as it was when the indictments were returned."

"The chronicle of the Government's efforts to clean up the oil scandal is a melancholy one," notes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. According to the Indianapolis *News:*

> "From the beginning it has been a rocky road that the Government has traveled. Civil suits, asking the cancellation of the leases, have been heard, the Elk Hills plea before a Federal Judge in California months ago, and the Teapot Dome case in Wyoming. In neither has there yet been a decision. One of the features of the Teapot Dome hearing was the absence of four important witnesses. Three of them had been in Europe for a year or more, and the other is reported to have gone to Mexico, returning just after the case was closed."

Moreover, we read in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, "Fall, Sinclair, and Fall's son-in-law could not legally be forced to testify at Cheyenne." Nevertheless, declares the Omaha *Bee:*

> "So far as the public is concerned, the verdict was brought in a year ago. Transactions between Fall and Doheny, however innocent they may have been, did not bear that semblance when brought to light. The coincidence of the signing of the leases, surrounded by secrecy, and the passage of the mysterious black bag, containing $100,000 in currency, has an ugly look, no matter how it may be regarded by those who took part. Fall may have served the Government well. Doheny may have generously assisted an old friend. But the connection between the lease and the loan is too close to disarm suspicion that all was innocent."

Convictions by the general public, however, do not meet with the approval of the Buffalo *Evening Post* and the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, for example. "To the lay mind the ruling by Justice McCoy may have seemed like so much piffle," remarks the Pittsburgh paper; "but the departure from prescribed procedure constituted a violation of the accused men's rights." Furthermore:

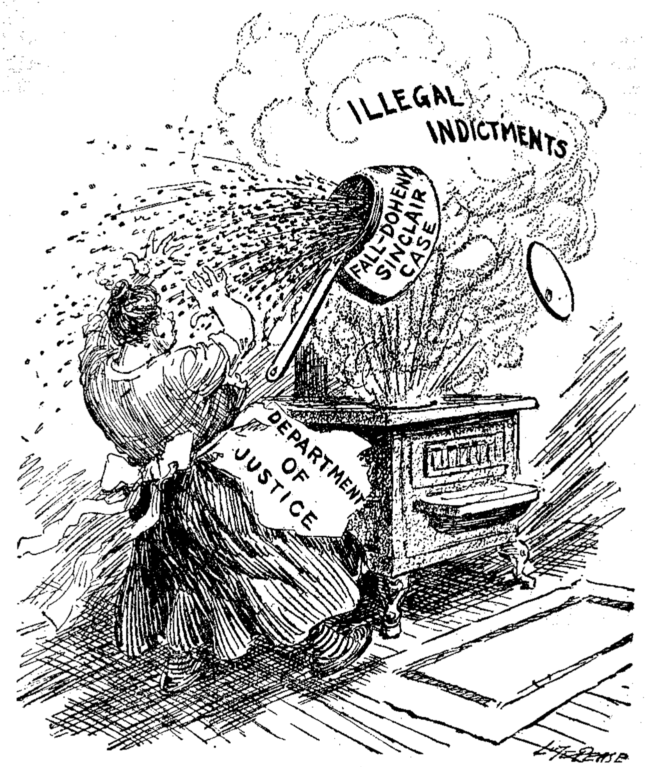
> "These cases have aroused so much of prejudice in the public mind that it is more than ordinarily important that every step of the prosecution be taken in strict conformity with legal standards. A just determination of the issues raised is imperatively demanded. If ultimate disposition hinges in any degree on merely technical points, it will be unsatisfactory. Therefore it is well to begin the cases anew and proceed with them most carefully."

"Disregarding public clamor and prejudice, Justice McCoy shields the accused men from injustice," says the Washington *Post*. And now, observes the Buffalo *Evening Post:*

> "If the dismissal of these indictments is upheld by the Court of Appeals, the criminal charges against these defendants may be followed by a collapse of the criminal suits. Indeed, it looks very much as tho all the actions begun by the Government in the heat of political excitement and at the behest of radical Senators like Walsh, Wheeler and Brookhart, would end where sober-minded men believed in the very start they would end."

"Be sure you're right, then go ahead," appears to be the motto of the New Haven *Register*, which reminds us that—

> "Now that the need of playing to the galleries through hasty action no longer exists, it would seem to be the course of wisdom to make haste more slowly and more carefully in this matter.
>
> "The hectic steps taken on the heels of the disclosures made before the oil investigating committee, now more than a year ago, seem to be coming home to roost. Surely those were days when calm, dispassionate consideration was not given to all that was done. Many hasty, ill-advised actions followed one another.
>
> "If there was criminality in the acts of the men named in the now discredited indictments, such acts must be punished. But it is equally necessary that what is done should be done without rancor, without unfairness, without that haste which indicates undue anxiety to accomplish a result without due regard to what that result may mean to others."



OIL IS SO EXPLOSIVE!

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

OUR FIRST BIG PLANE CARRIER

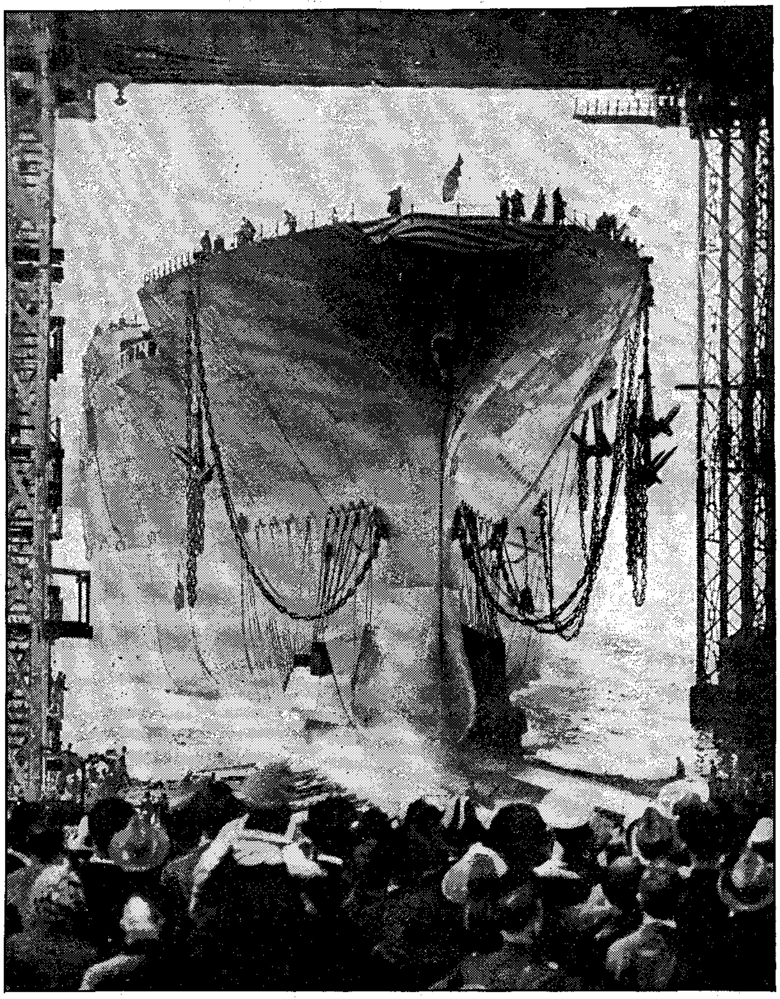
AMID THE ERSTWHILE CLAMOR for the reduction of naval armaments, the reports that one or two nations are not living up to the Washington Conference agreement, and the practical certainty that the United States is still below her allotted share of fighting craft, the launching of the airplane carrier *Saratoga* at Camden, New Jersey, on April 7, remarks the Bridgeton (N. J.) *Evening News*, "brings a thrill of hope to those who fear that America is receding too fast and too far in the matter of naval armament." But "the real significance in her addition to the Navy," believes this New Jersey paper, "is that the air is the controlling factor in warfare, and that future wars, if they must come, will be determined by airplanes, and not battle-ships. If the Navy continues to develop this new arm, the talk of taking the Air Service out of the Army and Navy and placing it under a separate Cabinet official may cease."

"As the *Saratoga* takes the water," agrees the New York *Herald Tribune*, "one is conscious not only that the new Navy of the Air has arrived, but also of how definitely the old one is departing." One can picture Brigadier-General Mitchell rubbing his hands with glee as he reads the dispatches telling of the launching of the airplane carrier. "The *Saratoga* is not a battle-ship," explains the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "but she is more powerful than several such vessels." In fact, points out the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, "she is the most formidable destructive unit that any navy ever sent to sea." To look at the vessel, "one would think it the invention of a wildly disordered imagination," notes *The Herald Tribune*, "altho it must be a ship, because it has a bow and stern." However, folks made jesting remarks about the *Monitor*, back in the 'sixties, we are reminded by the Brooklyn *Eagle*. We read on:

> "The scene at Camden, on the Delaware, recalls the launching of our first successful ironclad, the *Monitor*, on that dismal rainy morning of January 30, 1862. Then society was not out in full force for a brilliant spectacle. Hundreds of common people braved the weather to see what would happen. The betting was almost even that the *Monitor* would sink when she got off the ways. Yet she whipt the *Merrimac*.
>
> "At Camden the sun was shining. Thirty naval and marine corps airplanes were circling over the crowd. Mrs. Wilbur broke over the bow a wine bottle containing Saratoga Springs water. The blow liberated twenty white carrier pigeons, which took the news of the launching to President Coolidge and a number of naval stations.
>
> "Persons fond of comparison may say that if the *Monitor* was a 'cheese-box on a raft,' this is a raft without a cheese-box. But it is a flying raft, to be capable of thirty-four knots an hour."

The *Saratoga* is more; she is a floating air base, say Camden dispatches to New York papers. Her speed of thirty-four knots, we are informed by the Baltimore *Sun*, is equivalent to more than thirty-nine miles an hour. In four days, with her engines racing at full speed, she could cross the Atlantic. As an Associated Press dispatch points out:

> "The launching marks a tremendous stride forward in the art of naval construction, altho the serviceability of the *Saratoga* as a floating hangar and landing-field for airplanes still is to be proved.
>
> "The dynamos of the huge, queer-looking craft would furnish all the electricity needed by a city of nearly 1,000,000 population for light, heat, cooking, street-cars and nearly every other purpose; its vast flying deck is long enough and broad enough to hold two old-time battle-ships set end to end.
>
> "The ship itself is just a fast, lightly armed but almost unarmored transport to get its deadly brood of wasps out where they can rain bombs on enemy battle fleets or batteries. The *Saratoga* will be one of the strangest in appearance that has ever gone down to the sea. All the top-hamper has gone by the board to leave only the vast flying deck, running its whole length, 888 feet, and spreading amidships to an extreme breadth of 105 feet.
>
> "In the thirty-two heavy bombers and forty combat and other types of aircraft designed to clear the air from the decks of the big craft, the *Saratoga* will carry a potential destructive force far greater than would have been the power of its guns.
>
> "The speed of the ship is its greatest asset. It will be able to slash through any but the heaviest seas at a rate almost equivalent to a railroad speed of forty miles an hour."



P. & A. photograph

"LIKE A MONSTER BARGE WITH A MISPLACED DECK-LOAD"

Is the description of an Associated Press correspondent of the airplane carrier *Saratoga*, launched at Camden, New Jersey, on April 7, and christened by the wife of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur.

"Other naval Powers have been building airplane carriers with break-neck speed," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "for they believe that domination of the air at sea will turn the tide of any naval battle of the future." We are also reminded by the Washington *Star* that—

> "The launching of the *Saratoga* follows close upon the aircraft inquiry by Congress. Moreover, the value of the airplane carrier and its planes was emphasized in the testimony of Admiral Sims, and the test of plane versus anti-aircraft gun at Fort Monroe seemed to show that the plane had a great advantage.
>
> "The people of the United States will be gratified that our national defense is to be in line with the most approved and scientific military thought. The wish of all our people is that the United States shall be at peace with every other people, but they want also that our national defense shall be strong and ready. They believe that this will help in the maintenance of peace."

WHY CHICAGO DEFEATED DEVER'S TRANSIT PLAN

DEFEATED AND DISAPPOINTED, Mayor Dever of Chicago nevertheless will not sulk in his tent, so he says; tho the people of Chicago have decisively turned down his plan for solving the city's rapid transit problem, he intends to "begin work all over again" in the hope of presenting to the people a plan they will accept. In the meantime—"a little more straphanging, a little more jamming and delay"—for since the last elevated line was built the population of Chicago has increased by nearly a million. And this is not all, note the advocates of the defeated traction ordinance, for in two years the franchises of the street-railway companies expire and they will inevitably go into a receivership as they will not be able to pay bonds maturing at that time. Why did not the voters of Chicago accept a traction plan favored by the Mayor, almost unanimously approved by the City Council, praised by many civic organizations, and zealously advocated by such leading newspapers as *The Tribune*, *The Evening Post*, and *Daily News?*

Judging from newspaper comment, there entered into the case distrust of municipal ownership which is involved in the scheme, fear of eventual high cost to the taxpayer, a feeling that the city would be taking over existing antiquated equipment at too high a price, a dislike of the control methods provided for, a general habit of saying "no" to all transit suggestions, resentment over Mayor Dever's Prohibition enforcement activities, and active opposition by his political adversaries.

The ordinance was an extremely long and complicated one, filling a two-hundred-page pamphlet. In brief it provided for the purchase of existing elevated and surface lines, an extension of these lines, and the beginnings of a subway system. All this was to be financed (except for a $40,000,000 fund now in the city treasury) by the issuance of bonds to be met entirely out of earnings of the system during forty years. The properties were to be managed by the city through a non-political board and as a unit, with transfers between the different kinds of lines, and a five-cent fare. The total expenditure under the plan would have been about $621,000,000, of which $248,000,000 would be spent for the existing lines. The City Council adopted the plan in February and it was put to the referendum test in April, to be defeated by about 100,000 votes in a total of 550,000.

Among the strongest opponents of this complicated plan were the Hearst newspapers, the Chicago *Journal*, and former Mayors Thompson, Dunne, and Harrison. In reply to a request from THE DIGEST, ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison thus states in a telegram what he believes his city should do now that the Dever ordinance has "met with deserved defeat":

> "Chicago should now face the future, deal fairly with the owners of existing transportation lines, plan, develop, build for the Chicago that is to be. The fourth city in the world, Chicago grows at the rate of seventy-five thousand a year. In forty years, if maintained, this growth will mean a population of six millions. In forty years the city limits probably will have been extended north, south, west. Chicago needs a comprehensive subway capable of extensions as necessity requires, covering its present densely populated sections with surface lines and auto-buses serving as feeders and for short-haul business, the present elevateds continuing operation until finally supplanted by subways. This scheme would give ideal transportation and can be financed. It would make Chicago one city, instead of a group of neighborhood centers, the condition that would have followed had the Dever ordinances been adopted."

The people of Chicago rightly rejected this ordinance, ex-Mayor Edward F. Dunne wires us, because they have reached the conclusion that under its terms "the board of control created by this ordinance would be absolutely controlled by the banking syndicates that control the present companies; that neither that board nor any other board could make a commercial success of the enterprise at the proposed purchase price; that while the ordinance was disguised as a municipal ownership and operation measure, it was in fact neither, but a grant of powers of ownership for an indefinite period to the same men and interests that had been giving poor and indecent service in the past."

The people defeated the ordinance, says the Chicago *Abendpost*, an important German language daily, because they realized "it was not a municipal ownership ordinance, but an attempt to unload upon the city the properties of the surface lines and elevated lines at exorbitant prices." The Chicago *Journal*, which strongly opposed the ordinance, feels that its defeat "clears the way for constructive work." Similarly the Chicago *Herald and Examiner*, a Hearst newspaper, after asserting that the Dever ordinance "would have deadlocked our down-town streets in the existing maze of surface lines, trolley wires, elevated railroad stanchions, and traffic congestion for half a century to come," speaks of these "immediate fruits" of victory:

> "1. This city can at once go about formulating a sound plan for subway and other modern traction service unhampered by the arrogant demands of traction capital.
>
> "2. The traction interests will have to accept such fair and reasonable terms as the city cares to offer them, whether those terms contemplate the purchase of the surface lines or merely a short-term extension of franchises until the city gets its own rapid-transit plan under way."

In a statement to the press, Mayor Dever thus comments on the popular rejection of the rapid transit plan for which he had been campaigning vigorously for several weeks:

> "I believe Chicago has lost a great opportunity, but the people seem to think otherwise, and that settles it.
>
> "As to the future, all I can say is that we are going to keep right on working until the end of our term in an effort to solve what now, because of the election, is a difficult task. I confess I am disappointed in to-day's result, but that gives me no right to sulk in my tent, and I will not. We shall go right on endeavoring to solve this and other difficult city problems."

"The city is not likely to obtain a better bargain than was contained in the Dever ordinance," in the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune*. But it suggests to the Mayor that "time remains to draft a new and simpler ordinance, and to present it to the voters in time to defeat misrepresentation." It seems to the Chicago *Daily News*, another friend of the Dever plan, that "its rejection was due primarily to the public's imperfect understanding of its terms." The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* attributes its defeat "to the fact that the people of Chicago have got themselves into a 'no' habit of mind on traction"—

> "They are chock-full of suspicion. They see a swindle in anything and everything. They vote no.
>
> "This frame of mind is the sum total of the accomplishments of insincere, vote-chasing, petty politicians during the last couple of generations. They have kept the traction issue alive for fear of losing an issue.
>
> "Would any solution of the problem, no matter how sound and how ably presented, be accepted by the Chicago voters in their present frame of mind? We doubt it."

A Chicago correspondent of the New York *Times* enumerates among the causes of Mayor Dever's defeat, the discord in his Democratic organization caused by his opposition to liquor and gambling, a popular distrust of municipal ownership and operation, and the active opposition of political leaders who wanted to keep the traction question as an issue in the next mayoralty campaign.

It seems to the Brooklyn *Eagle* that "the sort of municipal socialism for which Mayor Dever stood and for which Mayor Hylan stands was beaten decidedly," and that the voters of New York would take the same attitude toward a similar referendum, and the Baltimore *Sun* looks upon the Chicago vote as a proof of popular mistrust of municipal ownership.

A SOLDIER TO FIGHT BOOTLEGGERS

AGAIN THERE IS A SHAKE-UP in the Prohibition Unit. And as a result of it, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* predicts "a drastic campaign against smugglers, drug importers, and big bootleggers." The man who is to have direct charge of this campaign, Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, is described as a "hard-boiled" Army officer who takes orders and sees that they are executed without regard to political or other outside consideration. Heretofore, complains the Buffalo *Post*, Prohibition Commissioner Haynes "has devoted a large part of his time telling the country how successful Prohibition enforcement has been. But all the time the rum-runners have increased in numbers and activities, and bootlegging is more rampant than ever." Colonel Andrews, who, as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will now have direct control of all agencies entering into the task of making the enforcement law effective, is expected to change all this, altho the Buffalo paper warns him that he "has undertaken a job comparable to that of damming Niagara."

From half a dozen different Washington dispatches, we glean the following conclusions:

> Under the new scheme of administration the Prohibition Unit, the Coast Guard and the Customs Service, the three agencies dealing directly with Prohibition enforcement, are under a single executive. This action amounts virtually to the setting up of a unit in the Treasury Department, the principal duties of which will be to concentrate on the handling of the Prohibition enforcement problem.
>
> Under the old arrangement the Prohibition Unit, the Customs Service and the Coast Guard, as well as tax-collection branch of the Internal Revenue Bureau and a few other services, were lumped together and were supervised by Asst.-Sec. McKenzie Moss. Colonel Andrews will not be hampered by additional duties. The tax-collection work of the Internal Revenue Bureau will continue in charge of Mr. Moss, along with other duties assigned to him. The result of the change will be a closer supervision by high Treasury officials of the operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau in tax matters and of the Prohibition Unit in enforcing the Volstead Law.
>
> The reorganization does not seek to disrupt the relations between the Prohibition Unit and the Internal Revenue Bureau, or those of the Internal Revenue Bureau with the Treasury Department, but its effect, nevertheless, is to make Colonel Andrews the representative of Secretary Mellon in all matters which may arise in regard to the Prohibition Unit and enforcement.
>
> Prohibition Commissioner Haynes retains his job under the reorganization, but loses much of his directing power over the bureau, which henceforth will be directly supervised by Mr. Andrews. Heretofore Commissioner Haynes has been permitted to run his bureau without much interference. Commissioner Blair has been his only boss, and inasmuch as Haynes and Blair did not agree on many matters, Haynes has had things his own way, while objections against him were piling up in the Treasury.
>
> Commissioner Haynes has advocated a policy of seizing the distilleries and arresting the drinkers. Seizures failed to stop the distilling, and arresting the drinkers was a never-ending task which far exceeded the resources of his unit and the capacities of the courts. The Haynes methods have been under fire ever since his appointment to the post by President Harding, and the criticism culminated in the recent report of the Federal grand jury in Philadelphia which declared that present methods were "inefficient and childish" and recommended that the Haynes system be abolished.
>
> One purpose of the shifts in the Treasury Department is to bring the Prohibition Unit there into line with the Department of Justice with a unified program and real cooperation.

In a Washington dispatch to the Boston *Globe*, Robert L. Norton predicts that if Commissioner Haynes stays, he will be shorn of his authority, "for President Coolidge has for some time been dissatisfied with the enforcement of the Prohibition Law." Continues Mr. Norton:

> "The naming of Colonel Andrews to take charge of Prohibition enforcement, coupled with some changes of policy in the Department of Justice, are all part of the new program which has been worked out by the President.
>
> "Mr. Coolidge has made a close study of the reasons for the failure of enforcement in the big cities of the country. He sees no possibility of adequate enforcement unless State and city officials are willing to cooperate with the Government. As a practical proposition, he has come to the conclusion that too much time has been spent on petty bootleggers and too little time in getting the big fellows and stopping the big leaks.
>
> "Another phase of Prohibition enforcement which the President has had to consider has been the sharp divergence in views and policy between the Prohibition Unit in the Treasury and the Department of Justice.
>
> "The full extent of the differences which have prevailed in the past between these two Federal agencies was revealed in the testimony given by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of Prohibition, before the Couzens investigating committee. Better team-work between the two is one of the objectives of the Coolidge program.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

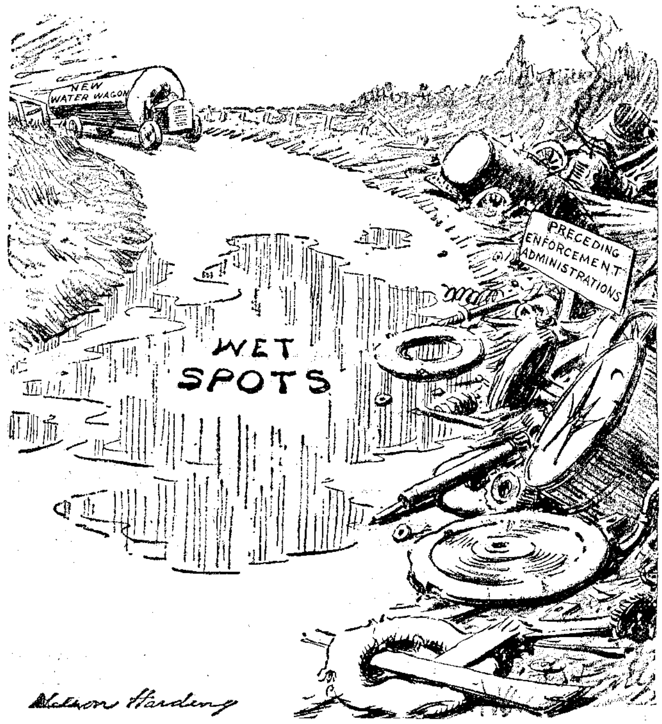
THE FIELD MARSHAL OF DRY ENFORCEMENT

Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, a native of Minnesota, who, as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will be directly responsible to Secretary Mellon for the enforcement of the Prohibition Law.

> "The policy of the Department of Justice, as touching Federal enforcement, has been 'keep the Federal District Attorneys so busy on big cases that they will have no time for the petty violators, and lock up breweries, distilleries and saloons by injunction rather than by seizure.' Mrs. Willebrandt characterized the seizure method as an 'ineffectual gesture.'"

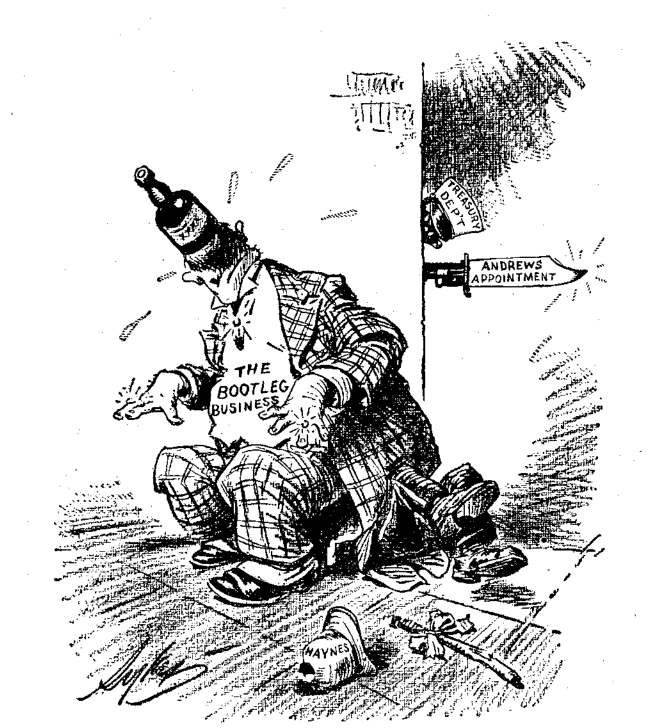
"There is hope now of real trouble ahead for the rum-runners," remarks the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, "for Colonel Andrews is beholden to no group of politicians or professional reformers. From now on," adds this paper, "we shall expect fewer rose-colored interviews on how beautifully Prohibition is working, when everybody knows that the country is flooded with liquor and that the enforcement service is full of corruption." "Secretary of the Treasury Mellon," agrees the New York *Times*, "is fortunate in Assistant Secretaries, and never more so than in being able to find to such an admirable official as Mr. Eliot Wadsworth so admirable a successor as Colonel Andrews. He is just the kind of man for the place." Continues *The Times:*

> "Commissioner Haynes is an excellent gentleman who seems to spend a great deal of his time in enforcing Prohibition by



DRY MEN'S CURVE

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*



"DAT'S DIFFERENT"

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post*.

ANXIOUS MOMENTS

making speeches about it. As he presides over an essentially political preserve, largely directed from the outside, it probably makes small difference whether he stays or goes.

"The value of the new policy, so far as it is new, is that, while the relations of the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Prohibition Unit are technically unchanged, the three rum-hunting services, roughly grouped together, will be directed by Colonel Andrews, as the representative of Secretary Mellon; and Colonel Andrews's training, experience, character, judgment, his instinctive military contempt for political considerations, are a guaranty that he will do the best that can be done in a post full of difficulties, irritations, oppositions."

The appointment of Colonel Andrews, to the Jersey City *Journal*, "makes it look as tho some of the farce, and even the crookedness that has heretofore marked the Federal enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is to be wiped out." "He is not likely to let the big jobs of enforcement be neglected by undue concentration upon petty offenders, nor to imitate the ostrich in the face of scandals indicating a breakdown in morale on the part of the enforcement personnel," thinks the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. To quote the New Jersey paper further:

"When Colonel Andrews went to France he ranked as a Brigadier-General, and he did not leave the service until after he had been in it for thirty years. He is a West Pointer, has been a West Point instructor, and he served in the Spanish-American War and the Philippines as well as in the World War. His record seems to justify the expectation that as head of the country's dry forces he will take up his work seriously and with a determination to have the law obeyed. He isn't likely to worry much about the rightness or the wrongness of the law. To him a law is a command, and he has spent most of his life carrying commands out or seeing to it that they were carried out.

"It will be more than surprizing if there doesn't come over this part of the country, at least, the realization that a strong directing hand has undertaken enforcement work that heretofore has been very much in need of both strength and direction."

While newspapers generally have every confidence in Secretary Mellon's new assistant, not a few point out the difficulties of his position. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, for example:

"Every one knows that the enforcement of the Volstead Law has been a travesty. For this no single branch of the Government is altogether to blame. The task of enforcing a law that radically changes the lifelong habits of a large percentage of the population would be tremendous under any circumstances. But when one considers the provisions made for enforcing the law, it is surprizing that there have not been even greater scandals.

"Congress is primarily at fault in having passed a drastic law and leaving its enforcement to an overloaded department without sufficient funds to carry out its task."

Moreover, points out the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "there has been nothing to indicate a change in the attitude of the Treasury Department toward Prohibition. If Secretary Mellon has decided to give way before the repeated criticisms of his policies, he has given no intimation of it." As this paper reviews the events leading to recent changes in the Treasury Department:

"The effort to have the Prohibition Unit shifted from the Treasury to the Department of Justice has come to naught, and the gossip which predicted the displacement of Commissioner Haynes and a general shake-up in the Unit's affairs has turned out to be groundless. The Prohibition service remains snugly under the jurisdiction of the Treasury, and Commissioner Haynes remains comfortably in charge, with all of his former underlings around him. But rumor will not let the Prohibition Unit alone. Unable to transfer Commissioner Haynes's organization to another department or to displace Commissioner Haynes, the gossips are now insisting that big things are about to happen in Prohibition enforcement. This time they are basing their predictions on the fact that there has been a regrouping of Treasury Department activities. The direction of the Coast Guard, the Customs Service and the Prohibition Unit has been concentrated in the hands of a single assistant secretary. Because all of these agencies have more or less to do with Prohibition, and because the Prohibition Unit, which is placed by law in the Internal Revenue Bureau, is treated in the rearrangement practically as an independent bureau, it is being said that the change foreshadows a new drive to enforce the dry law.

"Whether this report has any foundation in fact, or whether it will prove to be a dud like those that have preceded it, remains to be seen. Colonel Andrews is rated as an efficient and capable executive, but if he has any particular qualifications for handling the Prohibition question, they have not been revealed. His record does not tend to create the impression that his appointment to the Treasury will transform him into a diligent crusader for the Anti-Saloon League or a capable coordinator of the somewhat floundering efforts of Commissioner Haynes. Perhaps his coming will mean a new dry dispensation, but until more evidence comes into view it will be just as well to accept the gossip about a stronger anti-liquor drive with reservations."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Doesn't take a cyclone to popularize Eastern cellars!—*Wall Street Journal.*

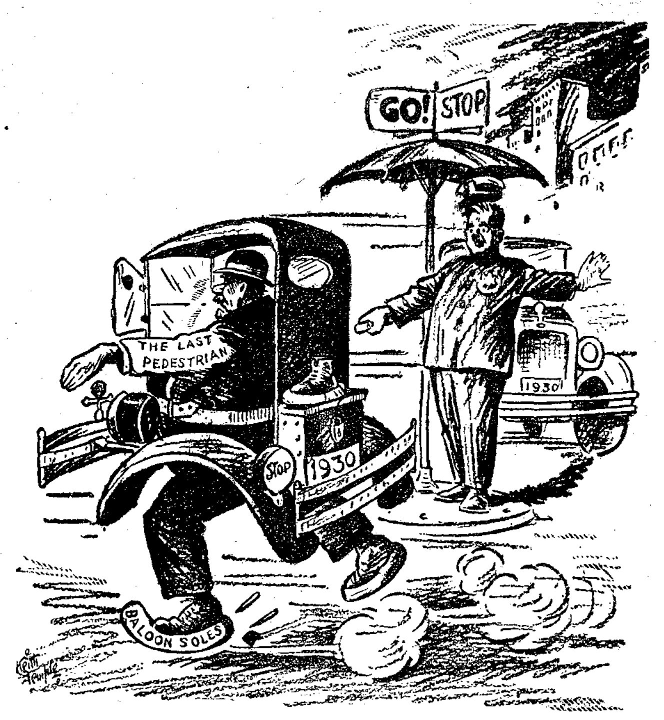
Even the tornado that swept across Illinois avoided Herrin.—*Des Moines Register.*

Homes are being built with every known convenience except low rent.—*Columbia Record.*

The inheritance tax is more humane, anyway. It waits until the poor fellow can't suffer.—*Burlington Hawk-eye.*

Our language changes. Pedestrian once meant one who walks. Now it means one who runs and jumps.—*Columbia Record.*

"The old-time hero who used to die with his boots on is of the dim and distant past," says a novelist who seems to have overlooked present-day pedestrians. —*Punch.*



THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEDEST!

—Temple in the New Orleans *Times-Picayune.*

Shakespeare paraphrased by the modern girl: Who steals my purse steals a powder puff. —*Toledo Blade.*

Bob says reaction is in the saddle at Washington. We wonder if this is a sly dig at Calvin's electrical horse.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The worst that can be said of the 1925 wheat crop is, the greater the bumper the bigger the bump for the farmer.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

The amphioxus is a creature which has lived for 60,000,000 years and has no backbone. What an office-holder it would make!—*Nashville Banner.*

"President Coolidge is in favor of world peace," says a New York journal. And this intimation, mark you, comes from a country which gave us the banana song.—*Punch.*

British professor says the height of human intelligence is reached at the age of sixteen. Wouldn't be surprized, judging from the way people vote after they are twenty-one. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Scientists say earthquakes will make New York settle. No earthquake is predicted for France.—*New York Mail and Telegram.*

We can't believe the man who wrote Jack and the Bean Stalk is dead. We can't imagine any one else writing our seed catalogs. —*Columbia Record.*

"Cuban President and Congress at Odds." Queer, how much trouble those Latin-American countries are always having!—*Fairmont (W. Va.) Times.*

New York has her padlocks, the Delaware Legislature has its deadlocks. Time has its forelock and Mr. Coolidge has his Woodlock.—*Wilmington Every Evening.*

A recent writer says that a musician should understand botany, geology and astronomy. Incidentally, he should know something about music.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

It is said that our future Presidents already are beginning to save photographs of the primitive little concrete hospitals in which they were born.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Psychologists have decided that gray is the best color for nervous people, but when you are getting nervous over that note at the bank, green is not so bad.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

War makes fright, fright makes alliances, alliances make war. —*Vancouver Sun.*

Recent vital statistics indicate that too much of the midnight oil is fusel oil.—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

The overhead with which industry is most concerned is a fair business sky.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

In Bible times the devil got into hogs, and that may explain why some cars need all the road.—*Peru (Ind.) Tribune.*

Experience makes some people sadder and wiser, while with others only one of the symptoms is apparent.—*Detroit News.*

An Englishman says he will convert America into a nation of tea-drinkers. Possibly he intends to introduce the English kind of coffee.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

One thing to remember while driving an auto is some other driver may be as crazy as you are.—*Columbia Record.*

Congressmen having raised their salaries, about the only thing we can do about it is to elect better ones.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Man, says a critic, is an incorrigible poet. Judging by some of the product, incorrigible is the precisely descriptive word.—*Portland Oregonian.*

The fool and his money are soon parted. If only nature would arrange a similar alienation of the fool and his car. —*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

The hunter who stops by the butcher shop on his way from an unsuccessful day afield is a practical example of the dead-game sport.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

"For every 100,000 local calls dealt with we receive only four written complaints," said the controller of the London telephone service recently. Which shows how extremely difficult it is to express oneself suitably in writing.—*Life.*

Mr. Brisbane says at the age of 85 George F. Baker is doing the work of ten men. That depends. What ten?—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

If it is true that the earth is hollow, as a New Zealand scientist suggests, then why is it that those bulbs we plant and which don't come up never rattle?—*Punch.*

By the time cotton gets all ginned up, it can't tell whether it's going to be a bottle of olive oil, a pail of lard, a pat of butter or a pair of silk stockings.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

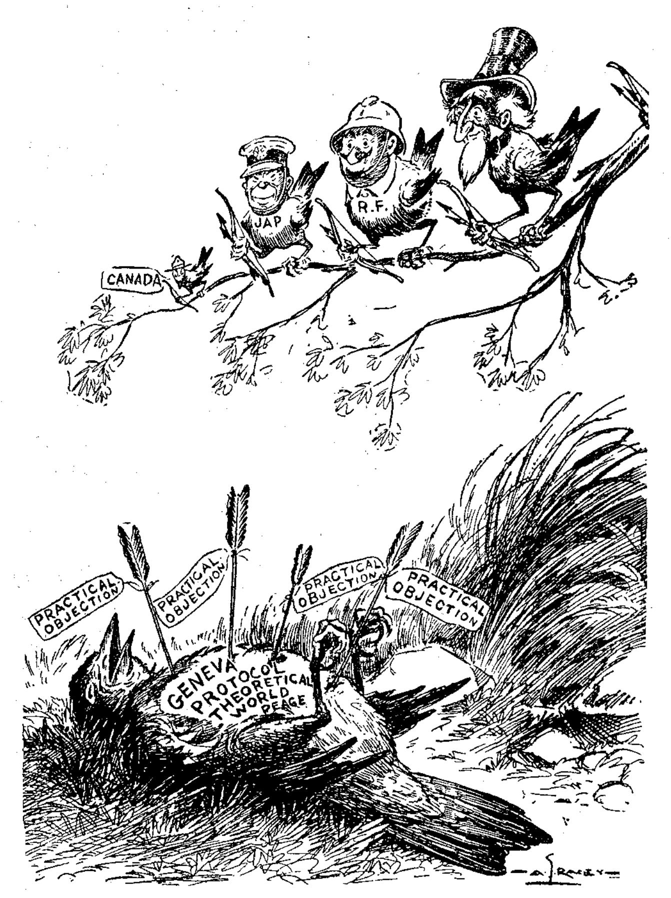
A man connected with the American film industry has been arrested in London. If he is the fellow who writes their film captions we are only surprized that this didn't happen before.—*Punch.*

Western poorhouse refused to admit a man because he owned an automobile. Which is somewhat like a hospital refusing to admit a man because he is sick.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

One of our great educational cross-word puzzles called the other day for a word in three letters meaning where you sit on Sunday, and the neighbor women of the older set think it's pew, while those of the middle-aged and younger sets feel sure it must be car.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE "KILLING" OF THE PROTOCOL



A CANADIAN VIEW

"Who killed Cock Robin?
We, said the sparrows,
With our bows and arrows."

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

THE AMBITIOUS PLAN for obtaining world security by obligatory arbitration of international differences, known as the Geneva Protocol, and which was shaped largely through the efforts of Britain's MacDonald Labor Government, was torn to shreds, we are told, by the British Lion invigorated with the "Tory tonic" of the Baldwin Conservative Government. It will be recalled that "the Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes" was unanimously adopted in October last by the representatives of forty-seven nations at the Assembly of the League at Geneva. If it had met with the approval of approximately one-fourth of the governments on the League roster, including three of the great Powers, a great arms reduction conference was planned for next June. It was expected that, if and when ratified, it would become a treaty to make nations so secure against war that they would feel safe in reducing their armaments. Before the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva on March 12th, Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, delivered an address in which the present London Government rejected the Protocol emphatically and vigorously. Despite this fact newspapers in Czecho-Slovakia, whose Foreign Minister Benes is the most convinced proponent of the Protocol, do not believe it extinct. The *Gazette de Prague* points out that the Council of the League adopted the proposal of Mr. Benes that the objections of the British delegation, as well as any objections other governments might offer to the Protocol, be submitted to the next Plenary Assembly of the League. So:

"Once again the Plenary Assembly will have to occupy itself with the Geneva Protocol. Until then we shall succeed, thanks to regional treaties concerning this or that part of Europe, in lessening the danger of war, and thanks to an accord between the great western Powers, in maintaining Europe as of after the war; but the League will not be facing a task different from that of last year. This time again it will be determining the conditions most favorable to disarmament and the establishment of a new international status. In this new status, there being less opponents, the regional treaties will play an important part. They might even greatly facilitate the operation of this new status."

The *Pravo Lidu* calls attention to the fact that Czecho-Slovak opinion is paralleled to a large degree in France and in other countries, and goes on to say:

"Rather than the Protocol, England prefers a pact guaranty limited to five States: England, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany. Now our Foreign Minister has pointed out the dangers of the European situation in the central and eastern sections, especially in the Balkans. It is there that a conflagration may break out at any moment. Mr. Benes has indicated a thousand possible conflicts on the boundaries of Finland, of the Baltic States, of Poland, of Germany, of Czecho-Slovakia, of Austria, and of the Danubian States as far as Constantinople and Greece. He cited these facts as proofs that a pact of guaranty limited to Western Europe would not be sufficient for the maintenance of peace. The authors of the Protocol of Geneva do not intend to abandon a work on which they have labored during five years. There will be new negotiations, transformations and reconstructions."

But a German-language organ, the Prague *Bohemia*, thinks that the quashing of the Protocol extinguishes the expectations of general disarmament to which it had given rise, and we are further advised:

"The disillusionment experienced at Geneva must obviously act as an invitation to new armaments, to new efforts toward the continuous increase of armies and fleets. As to the conquered nations, they are obliged to remain without defense in the midst of neighbors who are formidably equipped. So as the hope of universal disarmament becomes more and more remote, more and more one perceives the big lie uttered in the disarmament of only certain States."

That the stopping of the Protocol at Geneva is a loss for Czecho-Slovakia can not be denied, according to the *Narodni Listy*, which believes the Protocol would have been a guaranty to Czecho-Slovakia against foreign attack, altho it never exaggerated the value of such a guaranty. At the same time it adds:

"Nevertheless it is much better that the Protocol should be dropt than that it should be fixt up with changes which would make it illusory, and a thing with only the appearance of security. That is why the clear and forceful declarations of Mr. Chamberlain have positive value because they take the mind off vast and universal projects for perpetual peace and fix it upon concrete political issues."

In the address of Foreign Secretary Chamberlain, which is described as "killing" the Protocol, he referred to the argument whether the objections to the Protocol were not far outweighed by the blessings of disarmament which would immediately follow its acceptance, and he asked:

"Why should disarmament immediately follow its acceptance? Why should a new scheme succeed when old schemes have so lamentably failed? It no doubt claims to have closed some fissures in the wall of protection erected by the Covenant round the peace of the world, but it is not the possibility of attack through these alleged weak places in the Covenant which haunts the imagination of those who hesitate to disarm.

"They do not doubt that the Covenant, if kept, would be sufficient to protect them, at least from attack by those who signed it. What they doubt is whether, when it comes to the point, the Covenant will be kept. Either some faithless members of the League will break its pledges or some predatory nation outside the League will brush the Covenant and the Protocol ruthlessly aside, defying all the sanctions by which they are protected. Brute force is what they fear, and only brute force enlisted in their defense can, as they believe, give them the security of which they feel they need."

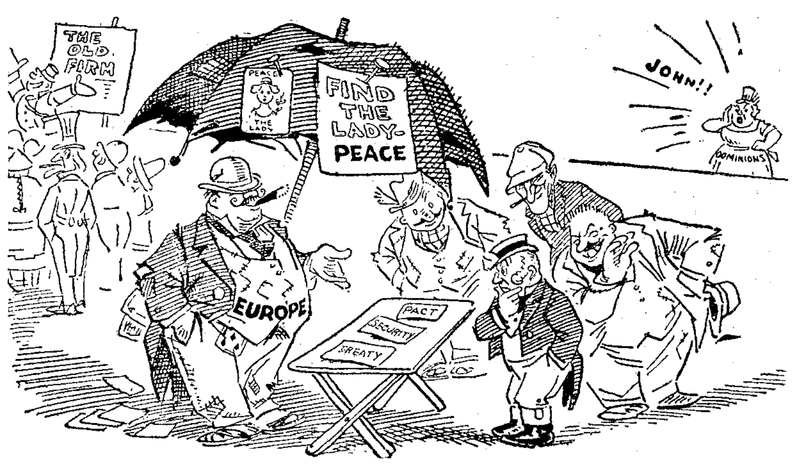
France's reply to Mr. Chamberlain at the League Council session was delivered by former Premier Briand, who said of the Protocol, which was prepared by France and Britain, the following:

"That we made a perfect thing, that we made war impossible, I do not mean to say. If we could have done that at one stroke, it would have been discouraging for the future of the League of Nations, since there would have been nothing else left for it to do. But to say what it did is negligible and should be thrown aside is not exact.

"In reality you wish to control an aggressor, we are told, and that in defining him we give him a privilege in teaching him how to avoid looking like an aggressor. We are told that the Protocol disarms the victim. That is a mistake. The Protocol was planned for the case of legitimate defense. It does not intend that the victim should have no means of defense, therefore the State seeking to be an aggressor would face a potential victim who would have full right to use normal force. The Protocol adds that all the other forces of solidarity and mutual aid of the League should come to the aid of the victim.

"The English document says: 'Have you thought that the League has not all the forces which it might have? Have you thought that the absence of a great nation like the United States weakens its authority?' Gentlemen, who of us does not deplore this absence? Who of us has not the ardent, tenacious desire to see the United States join us in the League of Nations? This absence weighs heavily on the work of the League of Nations. Should we consider it perpetual? No."

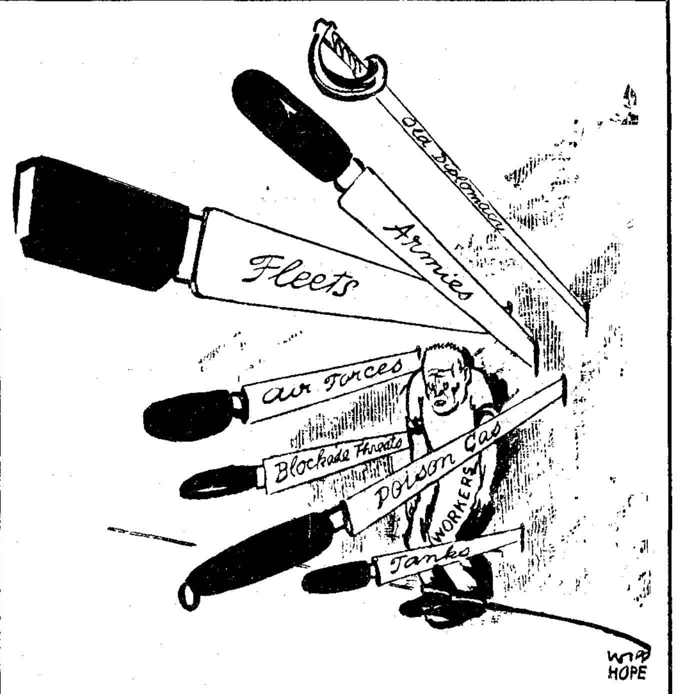
The eyes of "watchful waiting" with which Europe constantly regards the United States are also revealed in the comments of the London *Times*, which declares that the Protocol has "passed into history," yet believes there is room to hope something more responsive to present conditions and yet inclusive enough to avoid even the appearance of a return to the period of the balance of power in Europe will take its place. The beginning of genuine stability would be marked by such a consummation according to this daily, first, by reason of the positive nature of the engagements it would involve; second, because it would rob the League of menace without depriving it of strength; and third, but perhaps not least, because it would permit the United States Government to resume the movement toward permanent, if limited, contact which was interrupted six months ago. We read then:



THE THREE-CARD TRICK

—*The Daily Express* (London).

"The Protocol, as an enlargement and a guaranty of the system of alliances in which French policy finds a fixt expression, was not only a distortion of the original purposes of the League; it was a perpetuation of the obstacles to Anglo-French accord which, in the admitted view of the Washington Administration, have chiefly operated to prevent the resumption of the work of disarmament left unfinished in 1922. That is a consideration of an importance almost equal to that of the questions of more immediate European concern which are naturally in the forefront of the present discussion. The return to stability in Europe is a necessary first step to the establishment of stability throughout the civilized world, and the interest of the United States in a return to world order is direct and vital.



A LABOR VIEW OF SECURITY AND THE POWERS

—*The Daily Herald* (London).

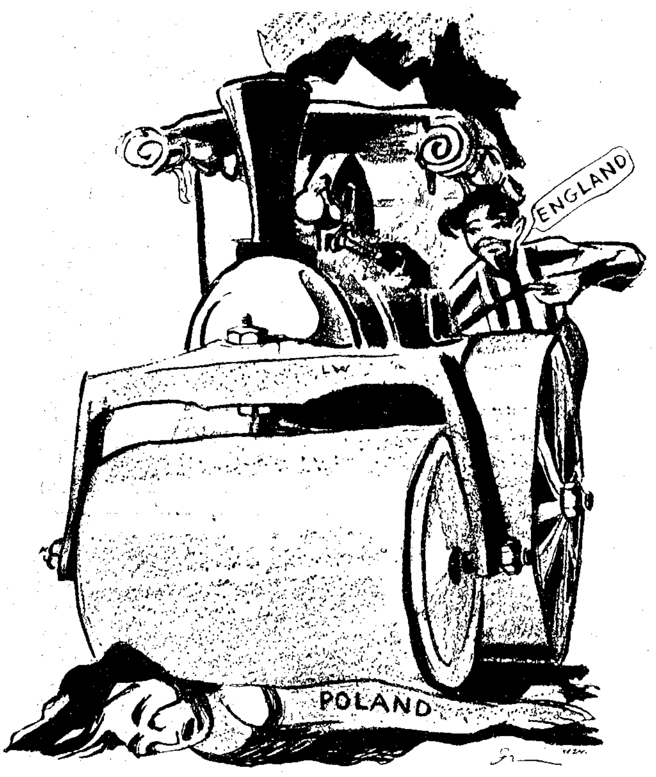
"There can, accordingly, be no more doubt of the anxious attention the American Government is giving to the great international debate which began with the meeting at Geneva than there should be of the necessity of considering the effect upon it of any decisions which may be reached. The nebulous all-inclusiveness of the Protocol aroused opposition in America as it did in Great Britain and the Dominions, and there would be analogous criticism of any alternative so narrow as to constitute no more than an armed alliance. Between these two poles lies a solution, the discussion of which has been made possible by the German proposals. If European statesmanship can discover it, it should be the privilege and the duty of American statesmanship to make the discovery a point of departure for proposals of wider scope and more universal promise."

In Japan the *Tokio Kokumin* remarks:

"Great Britain and the United States are solely responsible for maintaining world peace, while Japan holds herself responsible for preserving peace in the Far East. It is necessary, therefore, that a complete understanding be effected among three Powers so that international movements may achieve satisfactory results. As long as Great Britain and the United States pursue a selfish policy, Japan will not be in a position to look on their proposals as sincere and respectable. We shall conclude our opinion in repeating that an environment suitable for successful disarmament must be created."

POLAND'S IMPORTANCE IN EUROPE

TO MAKE OR MAR the relations of Britain, France and Germany is the possible lot of Poland, according to some English editors, who believe that in the present phase of the European security problem it looks as if Poland might be the determining factor. On the other hand, there is anti-British resentment among sections of the Polish press, as may be gathered from the accompanying cartoon from a famous Warsaw journal, which carries a popular allegation in Poland that the British, through the League of Nations, would like to run Danzig as a British possession. In signing the Treaty of Versailles, as the London *Economist* recalls, Germany bound herself to respect the new frontiers not only towards France and Belgium, but also toward Poland. Now in putting forward her suggestions for a five-Power pact among herself, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, this financial weekly remarks, Germany has at the same time declared her readiness to undertake not to attempt a revision of the present German-Polish boundary by going to war. On the other hand, it is maintained, while she is willing to accept the present German-French and German-Belgian frontiers not merely as a contractual obligation, but as a satisfactory permanent arrangement, she is said to be "not prepared to take this point of view in regard to the German-Polish frontier, but avowedly looks forward to obtaining a revision of it in the future, tho by peaceful means." Naturally, we are told then, the Polish Government objects to anything which impugns the sanctity of the present frontier; and the French Government may therefore be forced to choose "between the existing Franco-Polish military alliance and a pact with Great Britain and Germany on terms which both those countries would regard as satisfactory and would be prepared wholeheartedly to carry out." Because of Poland's importance in Europe, as thus indicated, *The Economist*, which adopts a somewhat monitory tone on this occasion, is interested to consider the position of the Polish Republic as a factor in international affairs since it came into being in 1918. We read then:



A POLISH THRUST AT BRITAIN

"Danzig seems to be an English colony to the English, where they may do as they will as in Egypt."
—*Mucha* (Warsaw).

"What is, in fact, Poland's record during the last half a dozen years? In the first place, her resuscitation has only been made possible by the victory of the principal Allied and Associated Powers in the war, so that her debt to these Powers is overwhelming. From a state of political non-existence she has risen in a brief period to be the fifth greatest country in Europe (excluding Russia), with a population of something like twenty-seven millions. This she owes to the Allies. In the second place, in the course of this abnormally rapid growth she has swallowed much that is not her own.

"Perhaps as much as a third of her present twenty-seven millions of population consists of non-Polish minorities who object, with varying degrees of intensity, to finding themselves under Polish rule. She has obtained access to the Baltic Sea at the cost of breaking the territorial continuity of Germany and turning East Prussia into an isolated enclave; and she has obtained the bulk of the mineral and industrial resources of Upper Silesia at the cost of seriously handicapping Germany economically, tho it is doubtful whether Poland can make that intensive and efficient use of these resources which Germany made of them before they were taken away from her, and of which Europe, as a whole, can not afford to be deprived.

"On the other hand, we have to remember, firstly, that the Poles have attained liberty after long oppression; secondly, that the creation of an independent Poland was a political necessity as well as an act of justice; and, thirdly, that the Allies have never really agreed about Poland, or held a common view as to her proper position in Europe. The unsatisfactory features in the situation are largely the result of these doubts and hesitations For example, the inability of the Allies to agree on a reasonable policy was the genesis of the present unsatisfactory compromise in Upper Silesia, and likewise of the gratuitous endorsement given, in March, 1923, by the Conference of Ambassadors to the eastern frontiers, which the Poles had acquired by military action against the Ukrainians, the White Russians, and the Lithuanians.

"In most cases, however, these hostile relations between Poland and her neighbors were of Poland's own making, and her early record in this respect is not a satisfactory one. In the course of half a dozen years she has come at various times into military conflict of some kind with the Germans, the Russians, the Ukrainians, the Lithuanians, and the Czechs—in fact, with all her immediate neighbors except the Rumanians and the Letts. That she should come into collision with her former masters, the Germans and the Russians, was not perhaps surprizing, but there is not the same excuse for some aspects of her behavior towards subject nationalities which were taking the same opportunity as herself to struggle toward freedom."

It might have been expected, this financial weekly goes on to say, that the Poles, who for years before the war had considerable opportunities for practicing self-government in the Austrian Crownland of Galicia, should do at least as well as the Czechs under similar conditions, but this British critic says the Poles have not done as well as the Czechs. It calls attention to the fact that the Czecho-Slovak Government has built up neighborly relations not only with the Jugo-Slavs and Roumanians, but with the Austrians, the Germans, and even the Hungarians. What is more, we are told that the relations of Czecho-Slovakia with Germany are particularly instructive, and it is noted further:

"The main outlet for Bohemian trade is down the Elbe across ethnically German territory to Hamburg, as that for Polish trade is down the Vistula across ethnically Germany territory to Danzig. Yet, while the constant friction arising over the free city of Danzig and the Polish corridor has become a by-word in international politics, Czecho-Slovakia, who has no corridor, or possibility of a corridor, to any sea, appears to have managed as successfully as Switzerland to regulate her transit trade across foreign territory without quarrelling over it with her neighbors. Take, again, the question of minorities. The German minority in Czecho-Slovakia is comparable in numbers to that in Poland, and is, likewise, dissatisfied with its position, but it is in Poland, and not in Czecho-Slovakia, that the Council of the League of Nations has been compelled to take action in order to secure the observance of the Minorities Treaty. Czecho-Slovak statesmanship has been honorably associated with the formation of the

Little Entente, the reconstruction of Austria, and the successive efforts to solve the general European problems. The Polish name, on the other hand, has been associated with General Zeligovski's lawless seizure of Vilna, and by the violence of the Polish komitajis in Upper Silesia before the taking of the plebiscite."

It will hardly please admirers of Poland to be told by this British financial authority that the Baltic States have fought shy of Poland because they "fear to be compromised by what they consider to be aggressive elements in her behavior." It is alleged further that Poland's alliances and Poland's frontiers have seemed to belong to the Europe of Mr. Poincaré, in which the victors look for security by permanently "holding the vanquished down by force."

FOREIGN LAND OWNERSHIP IN JAPAN

A DISPOSITION OF FRIENDLINESS in the matter of land ownership by foreigners in Japan is to be found in some sections of the Japanese press and arises from the fact that a bill for land ownership by foreigners has been laid before the Diet by the Government and is now being examined by the House of Peers. It is a fact, recalls the Tokyo *Jiji*, that years ago regulations for land ownership by foreigners were adopted by the Imperial Diet. But they were never put into operation, it is admitted, and so land ownership in Japan has been denied to foreigners. This daily hopes that the Diet will consider the present bill promptly in order that its provisions may be enforced at an early date. Nevertheless, it reminds us:

> "Altho foreigners are refused land ownership, they are allowed to enjoy artifices which are substantially the same as land ownership, and they stand on an equal footing with Japanese subjects in regard to the right of leasing land. They encounter no difficulty or inconvenience in this respect, so it is illogical to refuse them land ownership. These errors are responsible for discrimination against our nationals residing in foreign countries. Japan ought long ago to have granted land ownership in accordance with the principles of international jurisprudence.
>
> "The bill for land ownership by foreigners which the Government has prepared is based upon the principle of reciprocity, and discrimination will be mutual in case such a right is refused to Japanese subjects. It is feared that such discrimination may be looked on as a reprisal against the exclusion of Japanese in the State of California. However, it has to be stated that the enforcement of discrimination takes effect through the publication of an Imperial Ordinance, and that the Government has no intention of retaliating against California. It is evident that such a provision is liable to occasion misunderstanding on the part of foreigners, and the provision must be called useless. It is our earnest hope that the speedy enforcement of the regulations for land ownership will extricate Japan from her self-contradictory position, as she consistently insists upon abolishing racial discrimination."

The Tokyo *Chuo* points out that the law now in force refuses land ownership to foreigners without regard to race or religion, and so "it is entirely different from the American immigration law containing the Japanese exclusion clauses," and it adds:

> "However, should Japan insist upon the abolition of racial discrimination, she would have to revoke her discrimination in land ownership.
>
> "It is contended that, if land ownership be allowed to foreigners, they will purchase the greater part of our land, causing its price to advance. It must be noted that the price of land, like commodities in general, is governed by the principles of economics. . . . It is improbable that the purchase of land by foreigners will result in an appreciation in the price. It is a groundless fear. However ambitious foreigners may be, it is not possible for them to annex Japan through the comprehensive purchase of land. The permanent maintenance of discrimination in land ownership against foreigners will, it must be remembered, weaken the position of Japan to claim racial equality. The Government is justified in proposing the removal of discrimination connected with land ownership by foreigners."

IRISH FREE STATE ELECTIONS

THE VICTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT in the by-elections of the Irish Free State is said by supporters of it to be a warning to internal and external enemies to "keep off the grass." They claim, too, that it will enable the Government to raise further loans to expedite industry and that it will be "a welcome and inspiring message to their exiled kinsmen in America." Also they make the statement that American money is waiting to be invested in Ireland just as soon as the Americans know conditions in the country are stable. On the other hand, opponents of the Government maintain sarcastically that as far as Irish Republicans are concerned they wish many such "victories" to the Free State party. Looked at from Ulster through the eyes of the Belfast *Northern Whig*, the verdict of the seven constituencies, in which the successful candidates were supporters of the Government, is "rather a vote of no confidence in the Republicans than one of confidence in the Cosgrave Administration, which has yet to prove its capacity to grapple successfully with the many pressing problems that await solution." The Republicans won two seats, but as this Belfast daily points out:

Underwood & Underwood photograph

"THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY IS SAFE"

Says President Thomas Cosgrave of the Irish Free State, "because the only people who menaced it are so ridiculous and so utterly incompetent . . . that there is no chance of a change of government over them."

> "The net results must be accounted rather more favorable to the Government than they may appear to be at first sight, as this miniature general election was caused by the resignation of members, who had originally avowed themselves in general sympathy with the policy of Ministers, but resigned because of their dissent from it in regard to certain important matters. Mr. Cosgrave, as the outcome of the polls, now has seven followers on whose loyalty he can presumably depend—at all events for the present—and two open opponents, in place of nine members

whose support had been alienated. The post-election position is therefore decidedly more satisfactory from his point of view than the preelection one."

The Dublin *Sinn Fein*, a Republican organ, claims that the statistics show that tho the Republican cause has advanced by only two seats, it has increased its percentage of the electorate of Ireland from 26 per cent. to over 36 per cent., and it adds:

"The very substantial minority of Republicans increases thus, more slowly than we desire, but very surely in spite of enormous difficulties. These difficulties are emphasized by contributors, and may be summed up as the forces of the King's Irish. The daily press; the renewed activity of the old Unionist element. The Free State Government with its control of large sums of government money, used to corrupt political life by a new kind of souperism, and a very large section of the Irish Hierarchy, which has always been against the national tradition of Irish Sovereignty: add to these the methods of impersonation indulged in on a large scale by the Free State party, and the grossly unfair disqualification of Republican voters at the polling booths, on the pleas, without proof, that these hundreds of voters are under twenty-one, when these voters can prove the contrary.

"In this election the Free State had its back to the wall, and every means, both fair and foul, were used to save it from a crushing blow. Only in the sense that the Free State party has for the moment saved its skin for the time, can it regard the election results as a victory?"

This weekly quotes the Republican leader, Mr. de Valera, as saying:

"Some Republicans had been unreasonably optimistic as to these elections. Such, of course, were disappointed. To rally a nation to a path it has been induced to desert is no easy task. If it were, the stubborn resistance which Republicans offered to the acceptance of the 'Treaty' would not be so justifiable.

"For my own part, I see every reason to be satisfied with our progress. We have, since the General Election, increased the number of our deputies from forty-four to forty-eight, and the total number of Republican votes polled has increased by 28,316 in the seven areas contested, while the entire opposition vote has decreased by 23,773 in the same areas. Our percentage of the total poll in these areas has increased from 26.7 at the General Election to 36.3 in these elections. We have secured this increase despite a desperate and frenzied opposition which has unscrupulously used against us every force it could command."

In sharp contrast to such a view we have the statement of President Cosgrave to the Dublin *Irish Times* that "the recent decision of the electorate is unmistakable, final and decisive." The issue of the election he declared was "the preservation of the State on the one hand; and the destruction of the State on the other," so he believes the result "should inspire all people of good-will in Ireland with renewed hope and vigor." At a meeting to celebrate the victory of the Free State, the President said:

"Our opponents are endeavoring to prevent the development of the country by every means in their power. We are going to have peace in spite of them. Things are bound to be slow in a new State, but, if they are slow here, they are sure. They were never surer than they are now. The business people of the country have now what they never had before—a State built on a sound foundation, and every penny they put into business will be assured. The future of the country is safe, because the only people who menaced it are so ridiculous and so utterly incompetent to do anything for themselves that there is no chance of a change of government over them."

The Irish Statesman (Dublin), a stanch adherent of the Free State, says its stability is still more assured through the by-elections, not only because there was no landslide of voters toward the Republicans, but a movement quite the other way, and it adds:

"The credit of the Free State should rise, and, with this evidence of popular acceptance of the Treaty, it should be possible for the Government to borrow whatever money may be required to finance the Shannon Scheme, if that is accepted by the Dáil, or whatever other schemes for Irish development may be found desirable to promote."

A PROHIBITION FIGHT ON IN BRAZIL

THE HORRORS OF CIVIL WAR so lately experienced in Brazil's richest State, São Paulo, are said to be followed by a conflict between the wets and the drys. In Brazil the drink problem, we are told, is mainly one of the workers, who are described as being addicted to rum. Drunkenness is not a vice of the upper classes, according to various Brazilian informants, who call attention to the fact that in the large cities light wines and beer are more in favor than spirits. Moreover, we are told that saloons in Brazil are not what the former saloon in the United States was, and that they are frequented by respectable Brazilians accompanied by their wives. According to the Brazilian press there are three temperance organizations in Brazil, the International Order of Good Templars, with three chapters, the National League Against Alcohol, whose president is Dr. Miguel Calmon, Minister of Agriculture, and a Municipal Club in Porto Alegre, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, where the medical students have started a fight against intoxicating drinks. As evidence of the mood of the enthusiastic dry, we have the remark of the *Estado de São Paulo*, that:

"Since São Paulo is properly called the 'Empire State' of Brazil, to us falls the honor of being the entering wedge by which a greater and saner Brazil is soon to be a reality. The fight against alcohol in this country is not an attack on personal liberty. We repudiate the intolerant measures enacted in other foreign countries, basing our claims on the proven fact that human efficiency and resistance is hampered by the abuse of strong drink. A strong country must be composed of strong men."

Yet this newspaper confesses that it does not believe the success of the campaign will be soon attained, and adds:

"As a matter of fact, it may take years. Perhaps two generations, but, what is that compared to the ultimate benefit obtained? Brazil is destined to play a great rôle in the history of the world. Its immense territory and its untold riches are the hope of millions of human beings. Let us prepare and show them the way to better and cleaner living, by banning forever the curse that contributed to the degeneracy of many nations."

The dry campaigners in Brazil, we are told, do not aim to obtain legislation as drastic as that in the United States. In fact, it appears they are rather inclined to have a semi-dry period during which beverages of a limited percentage of alcohol would be permissible. Among newspapers which are skeptical about the suitability of dry laws for the Brazilians is the Rio Grande do Sul *Correio do Povo*, which says:

"Prohibition has three great motive forces: patriotism, intolerance and industrialism. If the movement is inspired by a sincere desire to strengthen the country, its aim is undoubtedly patriotic. If it seeks to copy the bigot theories propounded in the United States, by which an immense majority of the inhabitants are lawbreakers because of the enactment of laws that they did not approve, it is condemnable. Should it be industrialistic, as a belief that the worker's ability and capacity would be enhanced by depriving him of alcoholic drink, the theory is disputable. The present movement claims to be based on the most praiseworthy motives. Let them prove it."

A downright opponent of Prohibition is the *Epoca*, which declares that the evidence of its effects as revealed in other countries includes "lawlessness, graft, scandals and unrest," and it goes on to say:

"Instead of drinking good liquor at a moderate price, in Prohibition countries they drink poison, at fantastic prices. Bootlegging is considered the most profitable business on earth, and the one offering less danger. Prohibition has intensified the workers' hate for their employers. Formerly part of the weekly wages went for drinks. Now, the whole week's salary hardly pays for a few drinks of doubtful origin. The plain people see that only the rich can indulge safely. As to patriotism, we must not forget that never has any people been great because of Prohibition. It is not only depressing but unfair, undemocratic and destined to embitter labor against capital."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

PERILS AND BENEFITS OF ETHYL GAS

THE ABOLITION OF THE "KNOCK" in gasoline engines by the use of a lead compound is one of the most important recent achievements of industrial chemistry, we are told by Dr. C. M. Salls of the New York State Department of Labor, writing in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). The deaths so widely reported in the daily papers were in experimental plants, he says, where the workmen had not learned how to handle their poisonous materials. The chief risk, however, is to garage workers, and it is not great, provided they understand where it lies, which is largely in the handling of parts likely to be covered with a lead deposit. The advantages of the use of tetraethyl lead, he says, are undoubtedly great enough to warrant the extra precautions necessary in dealing with it. Says Dr. Salls:

"Tetraethyl lead is the active constituent of the fluid added to ordinary gasoline to make 'ethyl gas.' An extremely small quantity per gallon will silence the gasoline knock that is especially troublesome in high compression motors, or when a mixture of kerosene and gasoline is used in ordinary motors.

"Pure tetraethyl lead is 1.62 times as heavy as water, boiling with some decomposition at about 200 degrees C. It is insoluble in water but mixes readily with ether and with gasoline. It burns with an orange-colored, blue-green-tinged flame. It is volatile in steam.

"During the year 1924, ethyl fluid was distributed at filling stations from one-quart steel bottles attached to the gasoline pumps. The automobile operator could have it put into his gasoline or not as he pleased. Eventually it is expected to put the fluid in the gasoline at the refinery and distribute the product as ethyl gas. At the end of 1924 over 10,000 filling stations had been equipped to dispense ethyl fluid, and over two million gallons of ethyl gas had been consumed. Not a single case of lead-poisoning from ethyl gas has been reported to the distributors nor to the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene of the New York State Department of Labor.

"The reason why scientists have hailed the discovery of an efficient anti-knock compound as a great accomplishment, lies in the fact that it is now possible to build and operate a high-compression motor that will double the utilization of the latent power in gasoline.

"The use of tetraethyl lead was developed after seven years of research by the General Motors Research Corporation at Dayton, Ohio. The scientists of the country officially recognized this work as one of the greatest accomplishments of the year in chemical engineering by awarding the Nichols medal to Thomas Midgely of that corporation.

"A gasoline knock is caused not by pre-ignition, as was generally supposed, but by the creation of a high velocity gas wave in the combustion chamber, due to certain imperfections in present-day gasoline. After trying more than 2,500 substances, it was finally discovered that tetraethyl lead would eliminate the high velocity gas wave, and at the same time did not possess drawbacks that would seriously interfere with its commercial application.

"The use of tetraethyl lead in motor gasoline is a development that has come to stay. There is a day coming when we will not have any more gasoline. Cracking processes have revolutionized the oil refining industry and have postponed that day. The new development promises to revolutionize the motor industry and to postpone the day again.

"The danger to garage workers arises from three sources: first, inhaling motor exhaust; second, handling engine parts covered with lead; third, spilling ethyl gas on the hands and clothes. Altho the poisoning that obtained considerable newspaper publicity occurred in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead, not at any point in its distribution, it is well to know where danger lies, even tho it may not be very great.

"Lead-poisoning by inhaling exhaust from motors using ethyl gas is a remote possibility, comparable in probability to the chance of carbon monoxid-poisoning in the same exhaust gas. The maximum possible quantity of lead dust in the air in a garage would offer less hazard than the carbon monoxid hazard that is in every garage at the present time."

This conclusion, Dr. Salls tells us, is confirmed by chemical analyses made by the United States Bureau of Mines during a six months' investigation of exhaust gases from engines using ethyl gasoline. These results show that a large percentage of the lead remains in the engine and exhaust pipes.

Furthermore, the results of tests on men to determine the amount of inhaled lead retained by the lungs shows that most of the inhaled lead, being very finely divided, is again exhaled like tobacco smoke. The maximum amount of lead retained was 27 per cent. and the average 15 per cent. It is possible that even a good deal of this is retained in the nasal passages or throat from where it is swallowed or expectorated. He goes on:

"All of this evidence indicates that you will be killed by carbon monoxid before the lead dust gets a chance.

"It is a simple matter to calculate the probable deposit of lead on garage floors and in the streets of a large city. On Fifth Avenue larger quantities are probably now deposited daily by the wearing away of black automobile tires, the abrasion of lead paint on automobile bodies, fenders, etc., and from many other sources.

"The deposit of lead, however, inside the motor and exhaust passages would constitute a real hazard to garage mechanics and repair men. An average car would probably use in a season about 500 gallons of ethyl gas, containing 3.3 pounds of lead. Thus it is possible that nearly two pounds of very finely divided and poisonous lead will be found in the small space occupied by the cylinder and exhaust gas passages.

"Separate work benches should be provided for repair of these parts and greatest care taken to remove the poisonous lead products from shop apparatus, and from clothing and hands. Under the New York State law every repair shop would have to be provided with hot running water.

"The third hazard, that of absorption through the skin, is probably the greatest danger. Spilling of gasoline at filling stations can never be wholly prevented. Filling station attendants as well as customers will spill the motor fuel over their hands and clothing. Until the results of research are announced the writer would not venture an opinion on this phase of the problem. Tetraethyl lead is an oily compound readily absorbed by the skin and, being less volatile than gasoline, it remains on the hands longer. A filling station attendant who spills ethyl gas on his hands should wash his hands immediately; or if on his clothes should change immediately.

"A common practise has grown up in recent years which should be discouraged in view of these hazards. That is the practise of cleaning clothes with motor fuel. If gloves or undergarments are cleaned with ethyl gas, there is a good chance that tetraethyl lead will remain on the garment after the gasoline has evaporated. Absorption of the poisonous substance from the garment might then take place. Inhalation of the poisonous gasoline fumes when the gasoline is used in this way might also prove disastrous.

"The reason why a few cases of industrial poisoning in a chemical factory have received wide newspaper publicity probably lies in the fact that there is something that appeals to the editorial imagination in the idea of inhaling a gas that will cause a period of violent insanity followed by death. The loss of life, deplorable as it may be, certainly is not the reason. An average of three deaths and more than one thousand accidents are reported every day to the New York State Compensation Bureau, and it is difficult to get the newspapers to take any notice whatsoever of them.

"The five casualties at Bayway, three at Wilmington, and two at Dayton occurred during the experimental period. The experimental plant complied with specific provisions of the labor law in that efficient exhaust devices were provided to remove fumes at the point of origin. But oil yard workers are not thoroughly trained to handle highly poisonous chemicals. They do not possess that combination of eternal vigilance and meticulous care instilled into explosive makers. A chemical manufacturer frequently has to proceed far beyond any requirement of the labor law in enforcing rules and installing equipment that could not possibly be covered specifically by the law. For instance, we could suggest that makers of tetraethyl lead find a chemical that will react readily with tetraethyl lead to form a less poisonous lead compound. Such a chemical could be used in washing tetraethyl lead from the hands of the workers, removing it from floors and apparatus, and blown into the work-room to purify the air. Nitroglycerin workers solved a similar problem long ago in discovering the use of sodium sulfid as a nitroglycerin destroyer. It would be possible to purify air by adding poisonous materials like hydrogen sulfid or chlorine provided that toxic concentrations are not exceeded. Commercial installations adding ozone to the air for the purpose of removing objectionable impurities by chemical action are in actual operation.

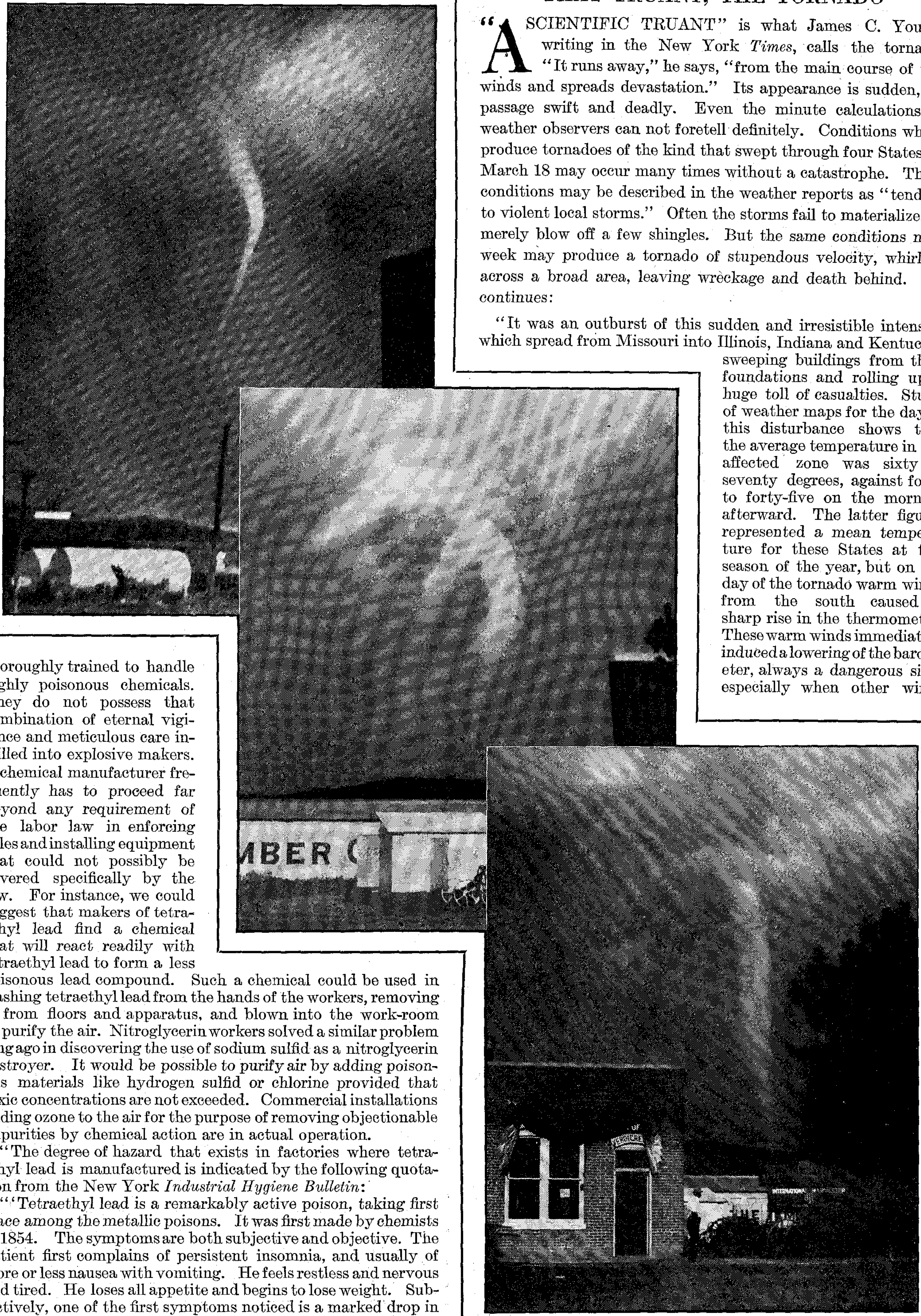
"The degree of hazard that exists in factories where tetraethyl lead is manufactured is indicated by the following quotation from the New York *Industrial Hygiene Bulletin*:

"'Tetraethyl lead is a remarkably active poison, taking first place among the metallic poisons. It was first made by chemists in 1854. The symptoms are both subjective and objective. The patient first complains of persistent insomnia, and usually of more or less nausea with vomiting. He feels restless and nervous and tired. He loses all appetite and begins to lose weight. Subjectively, one of the first symptoms noticed is a marked drop in systolic blood-pressure, which frequently falls below 100, and sometimes below ninety. There may be some diminution in the pulse rate, and in some cases a subnormal temperature. Considerable anemia develops, tho no paralysis. In the extremely severe cases there is acute delirium of sudden onset, of the type familiar with delirium tremens. Death ensues from exhaustion.'"

THAT TRUANT, THE TORNADO

"A SCIENTIFIC TRUANT" is what James C. Young, writing in the New York *Times*, calls the tornado. "It runs away," he says, "from the main course of the winds and spreads devastation." Its appearance is sudden, its passage swift and deadly. Even the minute calculations of weather observers can not foretell definitely. Conditions which produce tornadoes of the kind that swept through four States on March 18 may occur many times without a catastrophe. These conditions may be described in the weather reports as "tending to violent local storms." Often the storms fail to materialize, or merely blow off a few shingles. But the same conditions next week may produce a tornado of stupendous velocity, whirling across a broad area, leaving wreckage and death behind. He continues:

"It was an outburst of this sudden and irresistible intensity which spread from Missouri into Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, sweeping buildings from their foundations and rolling up a huge toll of casualties. Study of weather maps for the day of this disturbance shows that the average temperature in the affected zone was sixty to seventy degrees, against forty to forty-five on the morning afterward. The latter figures represented a mean temperature for these States at this season of the year, but on the day of the tornado warm winds from the south caused a sharp rise in the thermometer. These warm winds immediately induced a lowering of the barometer, always a dangerous sign, especially when other winds



Photographs by courtesy of Vac Randa, Verdigre, Nebraska

"THE SERPENT OF THE SKIES"

Tornado at Verdigre, Nebraska, June 14, 1923. Weather prediction has not yet reached the point where tornado warnings can be issued.

coming in from the northwest registered lower temperatures.

"The meeting of these winds produced a kind of atmospheric congestion that had to find relief. Somewhere near the center of that congestion a break occurred and the pressure was thrown violently outward and downward, instantly setting in motion a whirling spiral of wind, tapering to the earth. In the center this spiral turned at a speed too fast for measurement by any known instrument. It traveled along the earth at seventy-five miles an hour, with a violent suction over a broad territory, crushing and killing.

"The tornado is a particularly dangerous phenomenon, because it bursts forth virtually without warning. No means of protection can be provided. The Mississippi Valley is the home of this treacherous storm. Kansas used to be termed the cyclone State, and it has so remained in some measure because the wide plains afford a favorable gathering place for tempestuous currents. Once in motion, no intervening mountain range obstructs their passage and but few forested stretches serve to absorb some of their power.

"March is the month when this visitation of the elements may be commonly expected. It is the changing season, from cold to hot, and it is just that combination which produces the tornado. Some comfort may be found in the fact that these disturbances do not ordinarily cover a great stretch of country, as in the last outburst, but blow away their fury in a path from a half-mile to a mile wide, probably not more than twenty miles along. But this average estimate by no means guarantees that the tornado will not upset calculations. The casualty list and extent of property damage in the last storm proved that its colossal power may take heavy toll at any time.

"It might be assumed that meteorology and the whole science of weather forecasting would serve to warn the nation of such impending tragedy. Despite long steps toward a better understanding of the upper elements, it still is true that the forecasters have but elementary knowledge by which to proceed. They have learned a good deal about the course of winds near the earth, but their knowledge of conditions in the upper regions is largely theoretical. Much has been hoped from airplane observations, and it is expected that frequent cruises of the big dirigibles will go far to improve our store of knowledge.

"Perhaps we shall have regular observatories aboard these dirigibles some day, linking up observation two or three miles from the earth with the studies of observers below."

DO SNAKES CLIMB TREES?

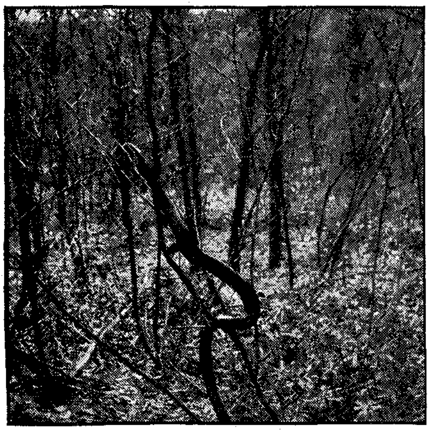
THE BLACKSNAKE WAS LYING IN THE ROAD WHEN MR. WINTER FIRST NOTICED IT

AFTER TAKING ITS PICTURE, HE STIRRED IT UP WITH A STICK AND THEN GOT ANOTHER SNAPSHOT

THEY CERTAINLY DO, replies Lewis E. Theiss, writing in *American Forests* (Washington). The question would not be asked by any one familiar with the Reptile House of a large zoological garden. Writes Mr. Theiss:

"My friend, Raymond B. Winter, District Forester in charge of the Bald Eagle Forest, in Pennsylvania, was driving along one of his wood roads on Spring Mountain, when he came across a blacksnake stretched out in the way. He passed over the snake, not touching it with his tires, and stopt as quickly as he could to look back. The noise of the car passing overhead had roused the snake. It had coiled in defensive formation. Forester Winter jumped from his car with his camera and snapt the coiled snake. Then he poked it with a stick and made it angry, taking another picture of it in a belligerent attitude.

"Further prodding caused the snake to flee; but it fled straightway up the brush or saplings, which here grew dense, to a height of fully fifteen feet. Four times Mr. Winter snapt the snake as it traveled up the brush. He shot out his film before the snake got to the top, and so could not get a picture of the reptile in the sapling tops. There the snake seemed to know it was out of danger, for it rested quietly in a horizontal attitude. It was fully fifteen feet in air. After watching the snake for a time, the forester drove off.



AFTER WHICH THE SNAKE IMMEDIATELY "TOOK TO THE TALL TIMBER"—IN THIS CASE THE NEAREST SAPLINGS

"Upon another occasion he had cause to explore a hole in a tree. The hole looked like a squirrel hole or an owl's refuge. Something was evidently in it, and the forester set out to learn what it was. The hole was fully twenty-five feet above ground, in a tree at least eighteen inches in diameter at the butt. Going up the tree, the forester thrust his hand into the hole and was surprized to draw out a big blacksnake.

"He thinks snakes go up trees that are crooked or with an inclination without difficulty, just as they get over brush. He also says the mountaineers say a rattler will go straight up a vertical tree, but he has never seen one do it. It does not appear to me to be a possibility. Sometimes these old mountaineers are right when the scientists are incorrect, but they are also full of nonsense, which they believe.

"I personally have seen water-snakes lying out on low bushes that overhung the water. I can not think they were watching for prey, with intent to drop on it, yet I have seen them day after day return to the same place. Likely it was a good sunning spot."

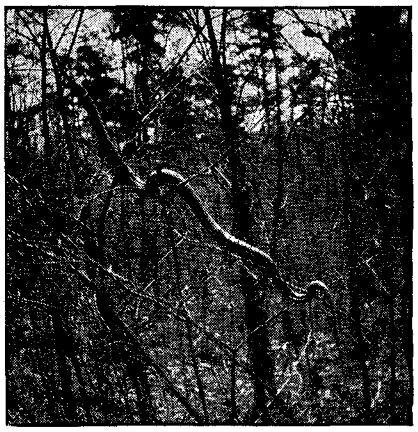
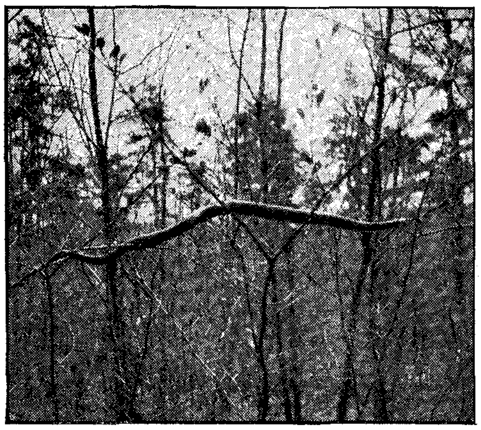


Photo by courtesy of *American Forests*, Washington, D. C.

APPARENTLY STILL FEARFUL OF PROXIMITY TO THE GROUND, IT CLIMBED STILL HIGHER

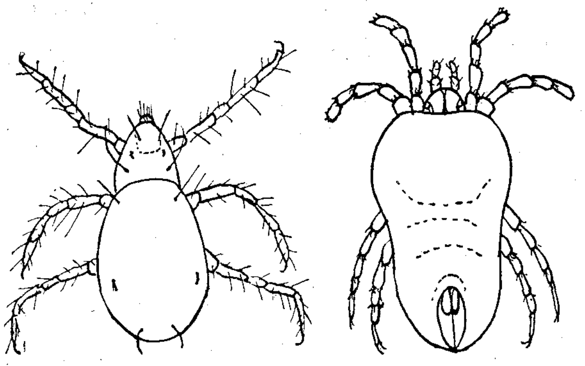


THE LAST "SNAP" SHOWED THE SNAKE QUIETLY RESTING FIFTEEN FEET ABOVE THE GROUND

ABOUT CHIGGERS

"HARVEST MITES" is their other, and, perhaps, politer designation; but they remain chiggers to those who know them intimately and to their sorrow. These pests are tiny mites which, getting under the skin of a person in the woods, cause a painful irritation for days. The victims rarely, if ever, see the mite and consequently know little or nothing about it except that it hurts. Edward A. Preble, writing in *The Nature Magazine*, tells us that it is the baby chigger, or harvest mite, which attacks us, the adult getting its food from the bodies of insects, and leaving humans alone. He writes:

"Any one afield in the habitat of the chigger, which includes most woodland and brushy country within its range, between June and September, may become its unwilling victim. The farmer, the fisherman, the housewife herding her chickens or picking a bucket of blueberries or blackberries, the urchin coming from the swimming-hole or hunting birds' nests, even the courting couple exploring lovers' lanes or brook-side paths, may dislodge from the foliage of shrub or herb a cloud of these invisible mites. Some will find their way to the skin, and, probably taking the human to be an unusually well-developed and especially luscious insect, will burrow into the tender flesh and proceed to gorge themselves with blood. Unfortunately for the mites, this rich diet seems not to agree with them and they soon die, but not without having dealt an abundance of misery to their victim. The area surrounding the death-bed of the young mite becomes congested, the affected part spreading until it covers a circle from a quarter to a half-inch in diameter, or even larger. The interval between exposure and manifest congestion may vary from one to several hours, and the first two days are the worst. After bedtime, when one is trying to sleep, is a favorite time for this resulting feverish state to be brought forcibly to the attention of the sufferer.



BABY CHIGGER AND PAPA CHIGGER

The baby is man's enemy, while the adult lives on such insects as plant lice and young caterpillars, which it destroys, and is thus of some service to us. They appear here greatly magnified.

"Different people vary greatly in their susceptibility to this annoyance. Children and adults whose skin is thin and delicate, suffer most. Many persons, especially those much exposed, and those who perspire very freely, may become almost immune.

"When one has a bad case the temptation to scratch is almost irresistible, and this of course only aggravates the annoyance. After a few days the inflammation subsides and a small scab usually forms, which when removed presumably does away with the remains of the tiny pest, but sometimes leaves a scar that may be visible for weeks. So much are these mites dreaded by especially susceptible persons that some can scarcely be induced to expose themselves to attack, preferring to avoid the woods entirely during the summer.

"So much about catching them, but how may they be avoided? Sometimes after exposure a bath in hot or salty water may do away with them. The best and surest preventive, however, is flowers of sulfur freely sifted beneath the underclothes from the waist downward, or from the knees down, if one is walking only in low grass or bushes. This substance is inodorous and harmless, and under ordinary circumstances is thoroughly effective. Vaseline or kerosene is perhaps even more certainly efficient, but soils the clothing and is otherwise unpleasant."

STARTING A NEW DISEASE

ONE would suppose that there were diseases enough in the world already. Yet few of the thousand papers read before a recent session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science aroused more enthusiasm than that in which Dr. James Johnson of the University of Wisconsin told how he had started a novel malady in tobacco and tomato plants by inoculating them with the juice of healthy potato vines. The diseased plants may in turn infect other plants of the same or other sort, and so on indefinitely, the virulence increasing with each stage. Says Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"What is one plant's food is another plant's poison. The wholesome sap of the harmless necessary tuber may induce a fatal infection of the weed whose poisonous nature we were warned against in childhood. The disease is first manifested as a faint mottling of the larger leaves of the young plants, but after passing through two or more generations of tobacco it becomes intensified and causes dead spots or blotches. It belongs, therefore, to the class called 'mosaic diseases,' not in reference to the Mosaic law, but because they are commonly recognizable by scattered white patches that make the leaf look like a cross-word puzzle.

"Biologists do not know whether the virus of the mosaic diseases belongs to them or to the chemists. It seems to stand somewhere between the animate and inanimate kingdoms, if there is such an intermediate state. There are dozens of different mosaic diseases known in the plant world, as definite and distinguishable by habit, host and symptoms as are smallpox and measles. The active agency, whatever it may be, can multiply indefinitely and infect in succession any number of other plants in the vicinity to which the virus may be carried by sucking insects, as mosquitoes or fleas carry malaria or plague. From this we should naturally infer that a mosaic disease is due to a minute living organism, a microbe.

"But this appears impossible because of their extreme minuteness. They can not be discerned with the most powerful microscope. They pass through the pores of a collodion membrane or a filter of unglazed porcelain, such as is supposed to take out every solid and suspended particle and pass only pure water and the salts dissolved in it. This would make them out so small that it would take some forty or fifty thousand of them, side by side, to measure up to a millimeter, or some three thousand of them to be as thick as this sheet of paper.

"'But,' says the chemist, 'such a minute mass would be a mere structureless sphere. It is smaller than a molecule of protoplasm, and could not contain all the machinery essential for a living creature and its descendants. Besides, molecules don't breed.'

"'But, don't they?' retorts the biologist. At least Dr. Johnson suggests as a possible solution of the mosaic problem, that the ultimate molecule or particle of the virus may be capable of reproducing itself when transplanted into the favorable environment of the living cells of the host plant. Another suggestion is that the virus injected into the cell may stimulate this to production of some substance, injurious to itself, which in turn is capable of setting up a similar stimulus in other cells. There is a third possibility, that is, that the apparently healthy potato was a carrier to the virus of tobacco plant as certain people, without harm to themselves, will harbor and distribute the typhoid germ. But this last theory is highly improbable, for Dr. Johnson used extracts from fifty different potato vines, the best to be found on the farm, and got infections of tobacco from them in every case. He tried inoculating tobacco with forty species of plants other than potato, but failed to get any symptoms of disease.

"So it seems that there must be something in the cell sap of the potato that starts a self-perpetuating disturbance of some sort in plants of the same family. But the susceptibility appears to be confined to the Solanums, so nobody need fear the potato unless he belongs to the family. Nor do any of the mosaic diseases attack human beings. I mention this lest the reader should get a prejudice against the potato and leave it out of his dietary.

"The Solanum family has suffered from a bad reputation, perhaps because it comprises such unwholesome plants as belladonna, henbane, and jimson weed. Potato, tomato and tobacco, when they were introduced into Europe a few hundred years ago, met with furious opposition. They were all three accused of being injurious to both health and morals. But the potato and tomato ~~are~~ now welcomed to the most exclusive tables, and the tobacco is welcomed at all tables except the most exclusive."

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

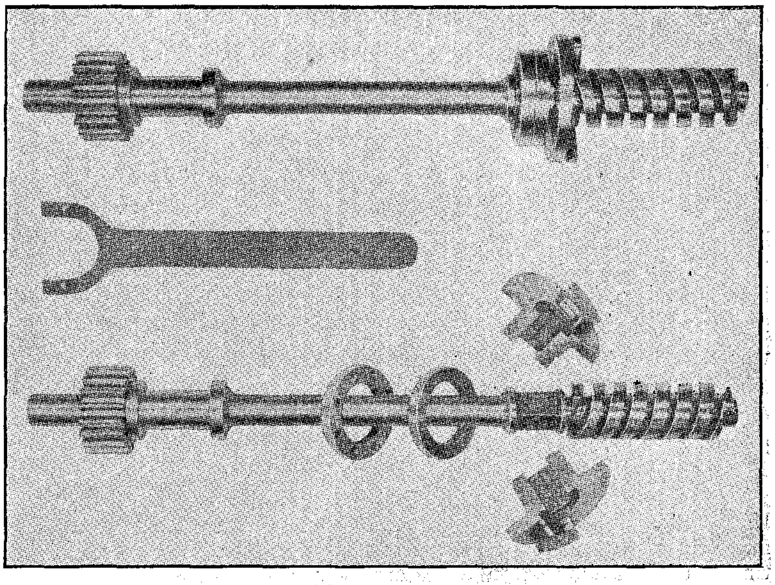
COMING—THE PATENT-ENGINEER

HE WILL be a combination of inventor, engineer and patent-lawyer, we are told by Robert E. Naumburg, in charge of the patent and research department of the Saco-Lowell shops, Lowell, Massachusetts. At present, according to Mr. Naumburg, our engineering schools turn out engineers who know little or nothing of patent law, while our law schools turn out lawyers who know little or nothing about engineering. Where, then, shall the patent-engineer come from, he asks, writing in *The Tech Engineering News* (Boston). He begins his reply by defining him:

> "I would define a patent-engineer as a person who can design a new machine in accordance with a knowledge of patent law and of existing patents, just as intelligently as a mechanical or civil engineer designs a piece of mechanism or a structure in accordance with the laws of nature. A patent-engineer is no more discouraged by a legal obstacle than a mechanical engineer is by a mechanical obstacle.
>
> "This is an age of increasing complexity. New sciences are being discovered, laws of nature hitherto unknown are being added to our sphere of knowledge. The man who is first to grasp the new complexities is that much further ahead of his fellow men.
>
> "Just as a man with a knowledge of mechanical drawing can outstrip the man who 'built the bridge and drew the pictures afterwards,' so can the man who understands patent law leave his untrained rival far behind.
>
> "It is commonly believed that a manufacturing concern should employ engineers and designers regularly, but should call in the services of a patent attorney only when occasion requires. This is far from true in any of the mechanical industries where the patents of the concern itself, and of its competitors, play an important part.
>
> "No person detached from a concern can understand all the sides of a situation. He will understand only the things which are pointed out to him, plus the points which his particular training will suggest. A patent attorney called in for advice in regard to a new machine designed so as not to infringe existing patents, can give only negative advice. He will tell you what you must not do. He is neither a mechanic nor an inventor, and can not devise the new means.
>
> "One well-known firm of consulting engineers states in its prospectus that it will not accept any work in connection with finding a means to avoid existing patents. If that policy were pursued throughout the country, progress would be very greatly reduced.
>
> "Many very important inventions and discoveries have been made by those forced to find 'another way.'"

Mr. Naumburg proceeds to cite one specific example which he takes from the worsted industry, in which there is a machine called a "gill-box," which combs or draws out the fibers. A series of combs or "fallers" are propelled forward by a pair of screws called "gill-screws." The "fallers" are returned or propelled backward on another level by means of a second pair of "gill-screws." The transfer of each comb or "faller" from one pair of screws to the other is performed by means of cams. Formerly these cams were fitted to the screws by hand, and when a cam broke (which occurred quite frequently), to replace it was a very slow and laborious operation. This difficulty led to an invention to overcome it:

> "A manufacturer of gill-screws conceived the idea of mounting the cams on a disk and slipping this disk over the end of the screw, and holding it in place by means of a key and set-screw. He obtained a patent on a disk-cam which could be slipt on and off over the end of the gill-screw, and he apparently had a monopoly of the field.
>
> "A firm of textile machinery manufacturers was desirous of making gill-screws for its gill-boxes, but was apparently blocked by this patent. A study of the patent situation, combined with a little ingenuity in designing, resulted in the construction shown in the accompanying photograph.
>
> The cam was still a disk, but was made in two parts, being split in the middle. The two halves were held together by a collar and lock-nut. This disk could be put on or taken off without slipping it over the end of the screw.
>
> "The fact that the first patent was completely avoided, and that a patent on the split-cam was obtained without even a reference by the Patent Office to the older patent is only half the story. As far as functioning in the gill-box was concerned, both constructions were satisfactory.
>
> "But now for the other half of the story—a half which was entirely overlooked in the original attempt to avoid an existing patent: To put it briefly, a gill-box is rather an inaccessible machine, and, in addition, it must be timed perfectly in order to operate.
>
> "Whenever it is necessary to take out a gill-screw, the machine must be torn down and the timing disturbed. On the average, two to four hours of a mechanic's time is consumed, not to mention the loss of production of the machine, and the possibility of a careless mechanic timing the gill-box incorrectly with subsequent damage.



THE GILL-SCREW WITH THE SPLIT-DISK CAM

By splitting the disk it was possible to overcome opposing patents.

> "The new construction made it possible to change cams without removing the gill-screws. It was only necessary to use a wrench to unscrew the lock-nut, take off the collar, and the two halves of the cam could be removed. It was possible to do in five minutes what had formerly required from two to four hours. This was an unforeseen by-product of the desire to find 'another way.'"

It is only with the assistance of a person who has an equally good grasp both of mechanical laws and of patent laws, says Mr. Naumburg, that an entirely new principle can be adequately protected; and he closes with the following anecdote:

> "One large manufacturer of textile machinery developed the automatic loom, and being a pioneer in this field, proceeded to apply for and obtain what he then believed to be a basic patent. This patent was confined, however, to automatic means for changing the bobbin (or spool) which carried the yarn or 'filling.' Soon afterward a competing manufacturer of looms devised and patented an automatic loom which changed not only the bobbin (or spool) but the entire shuttle which carried the bobbin to and fro. Neither the original inventors, nor the manufacturers, nor their patent attorneys had the combination of legal and mechanical knowledge to foresee and forestall this, and as a result the competitor evaded the claims of the so-called 'basic' patent.
>
> "To conclude, it is generally conceded that this age is the age of the science of mechanics. It is also the age of legal restrictions and of increasing complexity.
>
> "Biologists have told us that the need of a certain function develops that function. Economists have told us that demand creates the supply.
>
> "Somewhere, somehow, sometime, in the not far distant future, twentieth-century civilization will train, develop and learn to appreciate the Patent-Engineer."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

NO DECORATIVE ARTS TO SHOW THE WORLD

ONLY AMERICA REMAINS out in the cold while the International Exposition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Art is open in Paris this summer. A ruling of the governing authorities that only "raw materials" and "copies" are excluded sets us successfully on the sidewalk; and "the clever French," says Carl N. Werntz, Director of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, "have by a few and simple words defined the differences between this new exposition and other expositions of industrial art, stated the significance they attach to the word 'modern,' and erected a barrier which American industry officially decided was too high to clamber over." Travelers abroad already are beginning to feel the coldness of the outsider, as they see the "vast preparations" described in a private letter: "The buildings are nearly finished and are very picturesque in the design of the country. Le Pont Alexandre III is bedecked with white buildings as well as all the quais and the space around the Grand Palais down as far as The Alma. Paris will probably be very gay and crowded. I understand all countries are represented *sauf* United States." Thus spreads the street gossip while Mr. Werntz in the *Magazine of the Art World*, issued by the Chicago *Evening Post*, goes back of the floating word:

"If France had desired to keep the friendly rivalry of the United States out of her exposition she could not have done it more gracefully. Surely nobody could be offended, nor see the tiniest ulterior motive, in excluding only raw materials and copies. Perhaps the French are as sorry as anybody that this little word 'copy' excluded the United States, but this is exactly what has occurred. It is certainly not creditable to the art directors and managers of commerce and industry in the United States to have to admit that, with these two classes of items excluded, they have nothing to exhibit.

"This does not mean that we as a nation have not discovered modern design. Chicago knows it in the show window backgrounds and accessories designed by Mr. Frazier for Marshall Field & Co.; in architecture designed by Louis Sullivan, Wright, Byrne, Elmslee and William Bernhard, who designed the office of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts in modern style long ago. Chicago industry has, however, been slow in accepting any assistance from design that was not based upon the well-known historic examples for which there is classic authority. Authentic copies have been produced by industry at an expense far greater than original designs would cost.

"Industry finds it difficult to accept any idea which necessitates forgetting much that has been so recently learned through so much effort. But the new idea must be accepted unless our industry is willing to lose many markets even in America. France, with at least twenty-five other countries exhibiting, knows that the old and too perfect combinations are being superseded right now, and is anxious to be first in the field. This is naturally the reason for this summer's exposition, in which the United States is conspicuous by its absence."

This exposition brings a crisis to the industry and commerce of the United States, asserts Mr. Werntz, and he shows us how our conservatism as well as lack of inventiveness is to blame. The lesson is administered in the form of a parable:

"Last year two Americans I knew went through the Salon des Artistes Decorateurs held in a small part of the same Grand Palais that is this year to hold only a very small part of the exposition. One of my two friends was an intellectual designer of more than middle age. The other was a young advertising man. Both were seeing Europe and European products of modern design for the first time.

"The older man was quite unable to accept the numerous violations of the rules he had been taught and had practised, was disappointed, and disgusted. His comment was: 'This will never be popular in the United States.'

"The younger man immediately refuted the statement by being enchanted. Tho prest for time, he went over the exhibit again and again. It was modern, as he was, and satisfied his modern attitude toward life. He would have liked to own it all. When such forms are offered for sale to this young man and the millions like him, no scornful adjectives from the older generation will deter these millions from satisfying their esthetic desires by purchasing articles in modern style.

"It is the old story. The world does change. The moment we are quite sure we are right, that moment we may be quite sure we are wrong. It will be remembered that but comparatively few years ago the Gothic style so much enjoyed in cathedrals of America and Europe was itself 'modern' and named derisively, by those who objected to it because it was different, after the hated barbarian Goths, who really had nothing to do with it.

"Modern design really has much authority and sane philosophy to recommend it. In the first place there is no question but that these are modern times, with decidedly modern ideas of ethics and industry. There is no good reason why modern esthetics should be of the past centuries.

"Modern design seems to have evolved 'principles' to which it promises to adhere. From what I can learn these principles are laid down briefly as follows: 'Design must be suited to limitations of use, decoration must be suited to limitations of the material, and technique suited to the limitations of processes and tools,' which is really simple and good sense.

"To really get the good sense of this simple modern creed, it is only necessary to pause, to look about, and to realize that we moderns are nearly always in the midst of design that is directly copied from that of other countries and epochs in which much was different, of decoration based upon the personal taste or the vanity of some long dead monarch or his political advisers, and of technique which still follows old standards of obsolete handcraft even to the extent of using modern machines to imitate it.

"This is the time in the life of our nation when a minister of art in the national cabinet would come in very handy.

"Secretary Hoover does the big job of telling commerce and industry what material is wanted, but, capable as he is, I do not think he would attempt to advise the style of design in which these products would sell best. If somebody in the Cabinet or out of it could and would do this, and if commerce and industry would heed this advice, they would save thousands and perhaps millions in an esthetic crisis like this."

The Boston *Transcript* reports how we shall be in Paris this summer in our already traditional rôle of "observer":

Never until Herbert Hoover became Secretary has any interest been taken in industrial art, but to-day not only are the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers checking up on the commercial value of applied design, but the Government has taken cognizance of the subject and is giving it strong consideration. Only recently Herbert Hoover wrote to the National Garment Retailers' Association strongly commending American styles and American designs for American fabrics, and a commission has been appointed to represent the United States at the forthcoming international exposition at Paris and report on the exhibits there displayed.

"There is a growing realization on the part of those who are interested in better homes for America that color and design play one of the most important parts in their construction and the great school of American artists who are devoting their time and talent to the subject of interior and wall decorations are beginning to see the recognition of their labors for more attractive homes and better living conditions. The fact that during 1924 only 6 per cent. of the wallpaper used in the United States was imported, while 94 per cent. was designed and manufactured in this country, shows plainly that America is not only capable of supplying its own needs but is leading the world in the production of home-decorating materials."

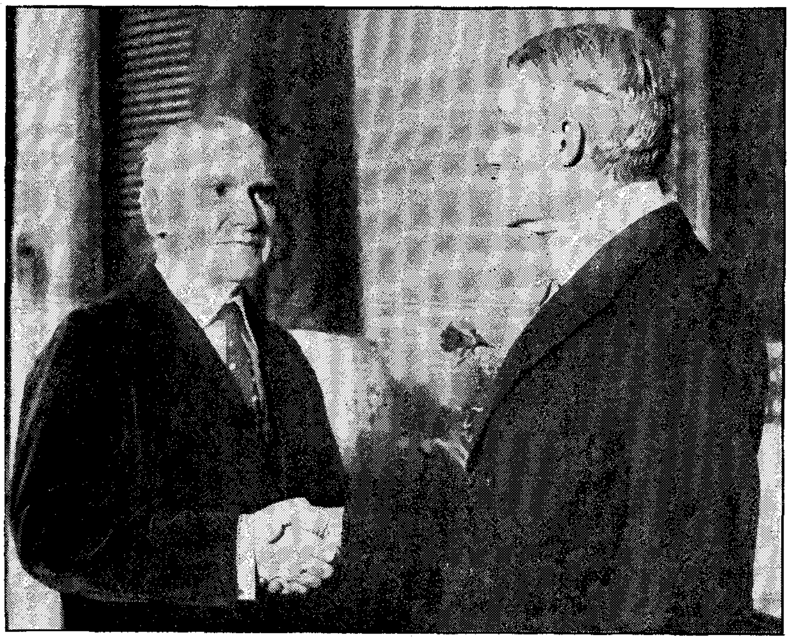
THE MAN OF 4,000 CONCERTS

FEW ORCHESTRA LEADERS CAN EMPLOY such large figures in accounting for their musical activities as Mr. Walter Damrosch, who leads the Symphony Orchestra. On March 27 he celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his career as an orchestral conductor, having taken up, when he was but twenty-three years old, the baton that fell from his father's hands. Since then he has, according to his own estimates, conducted some 4,000 performances of opera, orchestral and choral works. Nine days after his father's sudden illness and death, the young man of twenty-three took up his stand before the leader's desk at the Metropolitan Opera House and conducted a performance of "Tannhäuser." His life, says the New York *Times*, "is a cross-section of American musical development of the last half century." In a statement printed in *The Times*, we see how the Wagner idea has come to work itself out in one who has sounded the depths of that amazing music magician. Mr. Damrosch says:

"As I look back over the forty years during which I have been conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, my mind travels even further back—to the August of 1871, when we first came to this country. There my memories stand out insistently, beautifully, gloriously of the man who was one of the pioneers of music in America, who was my constant teacher, guide and ideal. It was he who founded the Oratorio Society and the New York Symphony Society. It was he who introduced the music dramas of Wagner at the Metropolitan Opera House and laid the foundation on which my brother and I could continue to build up our share of the walls of the American temple of music.

"All these epoch-making activities of my father were crowded into the thirteen short, struggling, momentous years of his life in America. In length of service I have already exceeded him three times over, but in the importance of service rendered I can only look up to him as the great musical ideal of my entire life.

"From him I inherited a passion for Wagnerian music. This expended itself in my founding in 1895 the Damrosch Opera Company, to which I gave four years of incessant effort in an endeavor to achieve Wagner's dream of the union of all the arts in the music-drama. Gradually I felt that this dream was impossible of execution—that no matter how clever the scenic investiture, it must always lag behind in comparison with the glorious music in which Wagner demonstrated his great genius. In fact, I gradually realized that Wagner's theory was in a way a gigantic mistake, tho a mistake that only a genius could perpetrate.

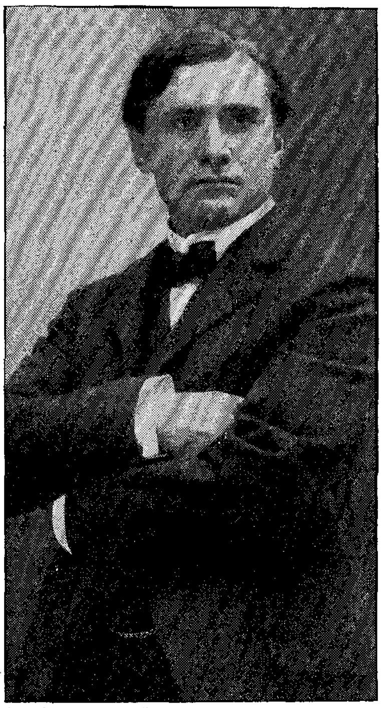


Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York

CONGRATULATED BY MAECENAS

Henry Harkness Flagler, the "backer" of the New York Symphony Orchestra, congratulates Mr. Damrosch on the completion of his forty years as director.

"After some time I no longer found any illusion in the stage representations of Wagner's music-drama. The music continued to move and charm me, but the stage, with the inevitably static quality of its scenery, with the lack of heroic stature or bearing of many of the singers, could not create in my imagination the world of gods and heroes which Wagner wished to project. Indeed, I have sunk so low in the estimation of your true Wagnerian enthusiast that I now enjoy excerpts of Wagner music in the concert room, or better still, to take one of his glorious scores on my lap and read it quietly in my own library, listening to it only with the inner ear of the musician."



Copyrighted by Aime Dupont

LOOKING FORWARD TO FORTY YEARS

The young Walter Damrosch, who, at 23, began his musical life in New York.

Music is coming, in Mr. Damrosch's fears, to dull the ears of its devotees through surfeit. In place of the two struggling orchestras of an earlier day, led by Leopold Damrosch and Theodore Thomas, there are now twelve great orchestras, supported by wealthy patrons, each costing from $150,000 to $250,000 a year. Mr. Damrosch even is a little music weary:

"In the old days, when we gave but few concerts, a symphony concert was a great event. So was the appearance of a great pianist or violinist. The public looked forward to it for weeks, and remembered it for weeks after. To-day such concerts follow each other in such profusion that the thrill of one concert is killed by the thrill of the concert the next day or the day after. There are, for instance, many weeks in New York during which from six to eight symphonic concerts are given by the different orchestras. Add to that the excellent orchestras at the motion-picture houses and hotels, the various mechanical music producers, and the radio. I ask you, Is music to-day the exquisite art, reserved, as it should be, for the finest moments and the most beautiful feelings of the day? I am sometimes afraid that music threatens to become a commonplace and every-day occurrence, and if this cheapening process goes on, music will mean no more to the public than the morning coffee and roll.

"To touch on the ultra-modern composers—there are many creative musicians to-day who feel that they can not follow the old diatonic tonal system any longer. They feel that everything has been said in it by the great masters of the past. So they are endeavoring to create a tonal confusion in which perpetual dissonance is the primal factor. They are trying to do this by obliterating all set tonalities or by inextricably mixing them up by having one instrument play in one key simultaneously with another playing in a different and unrelated key. With this *per se* I have no quarrel. In art there should be no stagnation. . . . To me, most of their music seems to express only a sullen, dyspeptic hatred of things as they are. They leave us with no elevation of soul, with no sense of having glimpsed an ideal world."

WHEN AND WHAT OF "AMERICAN" MUSIC

MUST WE HAVE "AMERICAN" MUSIC? Our composers, it appears, are obsessed with a nationalistic impulse. A leading pianist, Mr. Harold Morris, reports through *Musical America* that he has spoken with "many of our gifted composers throughout the country" and has found that "a vast number of students are spending futile hours in trying to decide how to be American in their music and on what to base their thematic material." Shall the theme be folk-song, and shall the form be jazz? Folk-song is often noted as the basis of Russian music, but Mr. Morris points to Wagner and Debussy as composers whose "aim was in the direction of form and freer melody than could ever be gleaned from folk-song." As to our form, the hue and cry at present seems to be toward jazz. It has crept out of the dance hall into the concert room. There are rumors of whole operas being constructed in syncopated rhythms. So prominent a music patron as Mr. Otto Kahn has been mentioned as favoring the jazz opera project, while one of the Metropolitan Opera conductors, Gennaro Papi, told a Brooklyn *Eagle* interviewer that jazz "is the real American music." Other visitors from foreign lands flatter our susceptibilities in similar vein; tho Mr. Papi adds: "A whole concert of it—that would be terrible! but a few numbers of it on a program, that might be very nice. As you say, it gives variety." Another American pianist, Mr. Ashley Pettis, who puts only American compositions on his programs, and has lately toured Germany with his American gospel, introduces no jazz in these bills. Let it stay in the cabaret and the ball-room, he declares. Moreover, as the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) reports him, he "would caution the people of the United States from fancying that they are on the way to a position of musical equality with the peoples that have produced the classic masters of song and symphony, merely because they are nurturing a few tone mechanicians of unexampled adroitness known as jazz men." When Mr. Pettis begs the public to refrain from giving jazz the recognition of the concert hall, the Boston paper rejoins:

"One way of considering the situation is to say that Mr. Pettis takes alarm too easily, mistaking innocent humor for wicked imposture. For surely the tragic mask must needs give place now and then to the comic; and American musical expression can scarcely be expected to rise to great nobility, unless it can also on occasion drop to something like frivolity. Show us, the jazz men will say, the public that made possible the symphonies of Brahms and we will show you the one that gave rise to the waltzes of Strauss. At the same time, Mr. Pettis is unquestionably in the right when he maintains that no serious national school of composition can be built on jazz. For jazz, after all, is but burlesque and clowning, and pretends to be nothing more."

Our preoccupation with "the coming American composer" struck Mr. Ernest Newman, who lately completed his "guest" criticism for the New York *Evening Post*, as particularly fortunate, or otherwise, as you take his irony. In one of his articles he remarks:

"None of the great composers of the past had anything like such luck; they, poor fellows, had to come into the world unheralded, unaided, ignorant of what they had to do to be 'the German composer,' 'the French composer,' 'the Italian composer,' or 'the' composer of any other nationality. Palestrina and Bach and Couperin and Wagner and Monteverdi and Verdi just had to take their chances; and no doubt it was owing to the insufficient prenatal care taken of them that they all so sadly missed the mark and became not so much French or German or Italian composers as universal composers."

Nevertheless, Mr. Newman found that "every one is wishing" for the American composer, and "a number of the more energetic spirits are willing him hard." Among them Mr. Newman singles out the arch-prophet, or rather he has a more humorous name:

"At the head of these eminent accoucheurs, striding nervously up and down the room, glancing occasionally at the bed (and never noticing, in his anxiety for the future, that the mother is not even there), looking at his watch every five minutes, and muttering that the child is late, very late, but that he is certainly about to arrive, and that when he does he will look exactly like the photograph that, by some occult means, has already been taken of him—at the head of them all, I say, stands my friend Mr. Carl Van Vechten. Time was when Mr. Van Vechten was a musical critic. Now he is a musical prophet; he has exchanged the rôle of the assassin and the undertaker for that of the accoucheur. He is busy bringing 'the American composer' into the world; and he is certain that when this interesting and eagerly expected infant arrives his face will shine with the glory of jazz; he will be born with a glissando and be suckled in syncopation."

Mr. Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" is the one piece upon which the jazz futurists pin their hopes; but Mr. Newman maintains that "when a jazz composer comes along who can really compose, he will get further and further away from jazz and its extremely limited possibilities." So he pictures a future of consternation for its devotees:

"Jazz, in truth, is on the horns of a dilemma. So long as it is written by people who have only the most commonplace ideas and the most rudimentary technique, no one will be able to take it seriously; while as soon as a composer with ideas and a technique takes it up, the form will be found too small, too infantile for him. In proportion as it becomes music it will cease to be jazz, in the way that in proportion as the polyphonic art of the fifteenth century became music it ceased to be the reckless improvised discant of the fourteenth century. I fancy I can see Mr. Carl Van Vechten, twenty years from now, still pacing round and round the bed, still glancing worriedly at his watch, still muttering, 'The child is late, very late!' But perhaps by that time the infant will have come into the world elsewhere, and Mr. Van Vechten will not recognize him for 'the American composer' because he does not resemble the prenatal photograph in Mr. Van Vechten's pocket."

CARMEN: AGE FIFTY

OPERAS MAY HAVE BIRTHDAYS as well as people. The fiftieth birthday of Bizet's "Carmen" fell on March 3 and we find that England, Ireland, Italy, America, and, of course, France did not forget to pay homage to the fascinating lady. France, indeed, had some arrears of devotion to make up, for "Carmen" at the time of its first production was not immediately taken to her heart. The director of the Opéra Comique, where the opera was first sung, did not like the music, and the press and public were hostile. Now that we look back over fifty years of history, so Henry Malherbe writes in the Paris *Figaro*, "Bizet's masterpiece has too long strongly influenced our musical theater and modes not to arrest attention on this occasion." His panegyric on the wilful heroine shows how her charm is felt wherever modern opera is sung:

"Carmen has long satisfied the desire of heterogeneous and great multitudes. She amazes, seduces and reconciles the barbarian and the civilized. She satisfies the sentimental demands of audiences the world over, exerting a strange and sovereign attraction. There is in this woman a unique mixture of popular and primitive passion, and of frivolity and mysterious terror. The red acacia blossom that the cigarette girl holds in her sharp teeth while singing has not faded. It blooms again in all seasons. For all the numberless people who have breathed upon it during this half century, it still retains its sharp and acrid odor. Once looked upon, this sensual, dark and strife-stirring Bohemian is not forgotten."

The article is presented in the translation made for the Boston *Transcript*. It gives us details of the opera's early history on its native soil:

"The morning after the first performance the critics treated Bizet without mercy. There was complete opposition of opinion to him. None of his works was attacked with so much bitterness. Paul de Saint-Victor in *Le Moniteur*, Oscar Commetant in *Le Siècle*, Arthur Pougin in *Le Ménestrel*, Pierre Véron, all judged

AN "UNSURPASSABLE" *CARMEN*

Minnie Hauk, born in New York 1852, created the rôle in both London and New York.

Copyrighted by Mishkin

CARUSO AS *DON JOSE*

Who sang the hero rôle with Geraldine Farrar as *Carmen* in recent years.

NEW YORK'S FAVORITE FOR YEARS

Emma Calvé, French, who monopolized the rôle for a decade at the Metropolitan.

him with rancor and without penetration. Bizet was only an 'impressionist,' a 'Wagnerian of bad taste.' Mérimée, Meilhac and Halévy were none of them spared, but were covered with gross invective. Among the errors and the stupidities published on this occasion was this ridiculous article which reflects accurately the general tumultuous sentiment. Let us have the charity to forget the author's name, since he is more amusing to-day than he ever dreamed of being. 'Where is the golden age of "Zampa," "Fra Diavolo" of "Marco Tempesta," those fierce bandits whose innocent carbines never burned powder, even against the birds? To-day the brigands of the Opéra Comique are thoroughgoing assassins. It is true that the blood they shed merits no pity. *Carmen*, the heroine of this poem of Messrs. Meilhac and Halévy (two authors often better inspired), is only an ugly creature, who for being borrowed from the romance of Prosper Mérimée, is no less an evil figure on a stage accustomed to more respect for morality and modesty. What do you think, chaste mothers of families, good fathers, relying on the reputation of the past in entertaining your daughters and wives with a pleasant and decent evening, what think you, I say, of an ignoble creature offering, with a provoking glance, her love to whomever pleased her—and God knows the number of these favored mortals was great—turning from a mule-driver to a dragoon and from the dragoon to a toreador and bruskly arrested in her volcanic gallantries by the stiletto of a discarded lover? This evil character, this Célimène of the sidewalks, is acted by Madame Galli-Marié with a realism of provocativeness and general appearance little calculated to secure pardon for the faults of her singing. The music, frightfully cluttered, is such as was to be expected from Monsieur Georges Bizet, whose undoubted talent is lavish with melody.'"

In spite of this we learn that the opera finally became acceptable and ran for thirty-seven nights after the rumor spread abroad that there were some objectionable passages in it. But the composer died three months after the first night, at the age of thirty-seven. We read on:

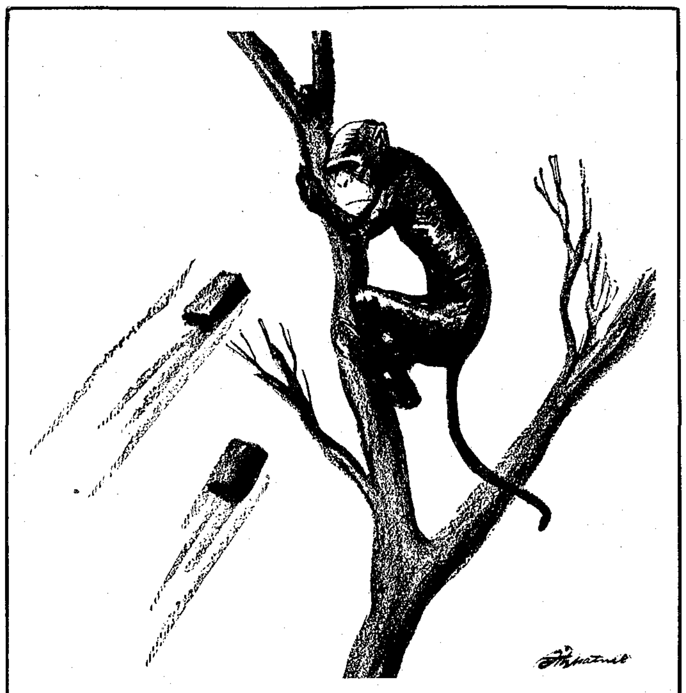
"Camille Saint-Saëns, whom the critics had infuriated, expostulated later: 'Ah, how culpable are those who, by their hostility and indifference, have deprived us of five or six masterpieces which would now be the glory of the French school!' In an article on the death of Bizet the author of 'Samson and Delilah' wrote: 'Bizet sought above all passion and life; I pursue the chimera of purity of style and the perfection of form.' However, this 'chimera of purity of style' was not disdained by Bizet. In a letter where he wrote of the 'gay thing' on which he was working with Meilhac and Halévy, the composer of 'L'Arlesienne' said: 'It will be a gaiety which will permit of style.' It is well known how the bitter and fiery Nietzsche admired Bizet, who 'Mediterraneanized music.' Like *Don Jose*, the German philosopher called *Carmen* his adored *Carmen*. In the 'Cas Wagner' he said: 'I heard yesterday the masterpiece of Bizet. I listened to the end with the pleasure of familiarity. How such a work elevates you. One believes himself a master!' Nietzsche continued: 'Has anybody ever seen in the theater sadder and more tragic effects? And how are they obtained? Without grimaces, without falsity, without the pretence of the grand manner. . . . With "Carmen" one leaves the rainy North and all the Wagnerian fogs.' In fact, contrary to all the precipitate declarations of Véron and some of his contemporaries, Georges Bizet, who knew Wagner, was not a Wagnerian. 'If I believe myself to be imitating Wagner,' he said himself, 'despite my admiration for him, I would never write another note in my life; to imitate is to be *stupid. It is better to do something badly according to one's* own ideas than to copy another.' In his brief life this great musician, who may be favorably compared with Weber, Schumann, Berlioz and Chopin, sought truth in all things.

"It has been said that Georges Bizet died of disappointment over the supposed failure of 'Carmen.' (A biographer of the musician has pictured him as wandering discouraged all night after the first performance.) I believe more precise information discloses another cause for death and one not less pathetic. Georges Bizet died not from an embolism or a cancer of the throat but from an abscess of the ear on which the surgeons dared not operate. He was too active, too courageous, to be killed by the half-success of 'Carmen' at its first trials. The day of his death it was played for the thirty-third time. That was something to sustain him against a momentary injustice. The manner of its reception by the public was not such as to cause alarm. And Ludovic Halévy has declared that the night of 'Carmen's' first performance the three authors sat in a box and returned to their lodgings together in complete calm. Bizet's romantic night is pure invention and our musicians can no longer allow themselves to believe it even if they have a taste for romance. 'I do not take much stock,' wrote Bizet to his teacher Marmontel, 'in this popularity for which are sacrificed honor, talent and fortune.' But the musician, still young, had not yet sung of the jasmine perfumed gipsy. His mind was far from being at the end of its imaginings."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

NO MONKEYING WITH EVOLUTION IN TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE'S FAMILY TREE is rid of its monkeys—if it ever had any—by fiat of the people, exprest through the Legislature and the Governor, and editorial writers throughout the country laugh or lament, accordingly as the situation strikes them. But the "retrogression" is actually more apparent than real, and the Governor of Tennessee himself appears to believe that the new law will soon be interred in the graveyard of dead letters. In a message to the Legislature accompanying the bill he had just signed, Gov. Austin Peay writes that it represents "a distinct protest against an irreligious tendency to exalt so-called science and deny the Bible in some schools and quarters—a tendency fundamentally wrong and fatally mischievous in its effects on our children, our institutions and our country." He assures the people that the act contravenes neither "freedom of religion" nor "strict separation of Church and State." It "is founded in the idea and belief that the very integrity of the Bible in its statement of man's divine creation is denied by any theory that man descended or has ascended from any lower order of animal. That such a theory is at utter variance with the Bible story of man's creation is incapable of successful contradiction." After a "careful examination," however, Governor Peay finds "nothing of consequence in the books now being taught in our schools with which this bill will interfere in the slightest manner. . . . Probably the law will never be applied. It may not be sufficiently definite to permit of any specific application or enforcement. Nobody believes that it is going to be an active statute." The statement dulls the edge of much of the satire with which editorial writers all over the country have drest their columns; but the editor of the neighboring St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* rises to inquire, "If no application were intended, why the law?"



THE FAMILY TREE IN TENNESSEE

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

The act makes it "unlawful for any teacher in any of the universities, normals and all other public schools of the State which are supported in whole or in part by the public school funds of the State to teach any theory that denies the story of the divine creation of man, as taught in the Bible, and to teach instead that man has descended from a lower order of animals." The Tennessee press is not frightfully worried over the new law and the jeers it is exciting. Some of them do not even mention it editorially, while one is not averse to the advertising the State is getting, on the ground, perhaps, that any advertising is better than none. However, from one source comes the hint that the act does hardly more than set up a man of straw to knock it down. In response to a request for any editorial comment appearing in the Nashville *Tennessean*, the editor of that paper, Charles B. Forbes, writes that the *Tennessean* does not take the situation as seriously as the rest of the country, and, therefore, made no editorial comment on the new law. However, he furnishes some information in his letter. In the first place, he does not see that the act will have any material effect on the schools, since—

"Biology is the only course that could be affected, and that is taught only in the high schools, normals and State University. While the Commissioner of Education is not entirely clear as to what effect it will have on biologies now in use, it is generally conceded that there is nothing in such text-books contrary to the Butler Act.

"We have three normal schools and one polytechnic institution, which, together with the high schools, come under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education. That is the body which will have to deal with the matter in its relation to the public schools. The State University will handle the problem as it sees fit. The Board of Trustees constitute the governing board there. I can not see that the bill will cause any revision of the scientific courses, altho I may be wrong. I am told there is nothing in the courses which is in conflict with the Bible, and I know that the popular conception of evolution is not and never has been taught in the public schools of the State.

"While there is wide disapproval of the Governor's action in signing the bill, there is another angle to the situation which deserves consideration. One of the chief—if not the first—planks in the Governor's platform is the reorganization of the school system of the State and an extension of the elementary school term to eight months. This is a big task and it is vital that it be completed.

"There has been a deal of petty opposition to the Governor's program in the General Assembly, and the Butler bill came to him on the eve of the debate and vote on the general education bill. He could have vetoed that bill, with the assurance that it would have been passed over the veto, and invited a fight with the General Assembly and perhaps jeopardized his educational bill and lost a fight for the biggest thing that this State has undertaken. He had to choose between the two, and in making his choice, it is my opinion, he did so in the belief that the greater good which his educational measure will accomplish will outweigh the harm that the anti-evolution bill does."

Behind that general education bill lies a story that is too tragic for jest. Mr. Forbes gives us some of the statistics of Macon County, the home of the author of the anti-evolution bill, Representative J. W. Butler, a farmer and a Primitive Baptist:

"This county had a white population of 14,446 in 1920. It has no railroads. Thirteen of its inhabitants paid Federal income taxes in 1922. It stands at the bottom of the list of the ninety-five counties of the State in the literacy table of 1920, having a percentage of twenty-two native white illiterates and thirty-one per cent. negro illiterates. In 1922 the State paid to Macon County $1,493 for the public schools in excess of the sums collected in that county for all State purposes. In 1923 there were fifty one-room schools in the county, which constituted 86.2 per cent. of all the schools there. The average salary paid to rural school teachers was $454, and 43.5 per cent. of the teachers had elementary school training only, while 10.7 per cent. had no previous experience. The school year for 1923 was 133 days.

"There are many other counties in the State worse off than Macon in the matter of teacher salaries, teacher experience and length of school year. It is to remedy this situation and give to every county in the State which will accept a uniform school year with more adequate teaching staffs that Governor Peay is directing his best energies. His signature to the Butler bill must be judged in the light of the general educational situation.

"I believe that the Governor accepted the only course, personally distasteful as it must have been, for any other course would have endangered legislation that Tennessee is more sorely in need of than any other at this minute."

Copyrighted by the Keystone View Co.

AN INVESTOR IN BOYS

Leopold Schepp, eighty-three-year-old New York merchant, who is giving material encouragement to boys to abstain from bad habits.

Perhaps, then, the passing of this law is Tennessee's method of evolving. Anyway, according to the Chattanooga *Times*, evolution has never been taught in the public schools of Tennessee. "The whole agitation has been skilfully worked up by one faction of religionists to enforce by law their construction of the story of the creation they believe to be the correct one, and to restrain others from undertaking to establish any other construction of it than that might seem to conform to the literal text of the Bible account." In another editorial *The Times* indulges in some bitter sarcasm:

> "Of course our statesmen know better—they know that not one of them has any monkey blood in his veins—but what of the thousands of unfortunate children and grown-up morons who might get their minds poisoned by this monstrous heresy? Of course it has not occurred to our solons that the best way to protect the illiterate is to snatch him out of his ignorance and superstition by providing him with the means of education. That would require entirely too much effort and waste of energy. So, all that is left is to take Mr. Bryan's advice and 'protect' him by law. Meanwhile let it not be understood that it is because Tennessee is fourth from the bottom in illiteracy that its so-called representative men assembled as lawmakers felt it incumbent upon them to declare that Tennesseeans, at least, literate or illiterate, are not descended from monkeys. We of the high brow know better, but we've got to see to it that the children whom we have been fearfully neglecting don't get it into their unsophisticated minds that they are, after all, only a few removes from the brute creation. Of course, being illiterates, they would, perhaps, never bother their heads about the matter, but it is quite important they know that we high-brows, while unmindful of their mental and educational deficiencies, are seriously interested in the salvation of their immortal souls."

Of course, as the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* puts it, "the Governor and Legislature of Tennessee have made the State a laughing stock. Their pot shot at science will prove a boomerang." In fact, there is probably not an important paper in the country which has not spent some wit at Tennessee's expense. But the law is so "futile and foolish" that another Tennessee paper, the Chattanooga *News*, is not particularly aroused over it. "No legislative act," says the *News*, "can force thought from one channel into another. No legislative act can stop the freedom of belief." *The News* goes on:

> "Suppression of opposing thought is not the way to make the world Christian. Strangling freedom of opinion in our schools is not the way to encourage their proper functioning. The quickest way to expose error is to turn the spotlight of truth upon it. Error grows strong and lusty in shadow and in darkness. Truth languishes and sickens when not striving for supremacy with error.
>
> "It is not the doctrine of evolution we uphold, but the right of Tennesseeans to be informed as to it, and to form their own judgments upon it. Our Legislature, while thinking it had dealt a death blow to the theory of evolution in Tennessee, has really given it encouragement and an impetus it never had before.
>
> "In sober truth, while seeking by legislation to prevent their constituents from thinking they are the descendants of apes, our legislators have made monkeys of themselves."

"AN EXAMPLE FOR ALL RICH MEN"

THE MILK OF THE COCONUT is turned into the milk of human kindness by Leopold Schepp, veteran vendor of the giant nut, for, besides distributing large bonuses among those who have helped make him rich, he has established a foundation of $2,500,000 to encourage boys to lead good lives. Mr. Schepp, head of L. Schepp and Company, New York importers and preservers, started sixty-five years ago with a capital of eighteen cents, peddling matches on New York's famous East Side. He established his present business in 1859, and is said to have accumulated $10,000,000. Now eighty-three years old, he thinks it better to follow a growing custom of putting money to good use while he is still alive, so that he may watch it work. He began by distributing $22,900 among his employees. An office boy, for instance, received $500; a porter, whose wife was ill, received a check for $700, and the head stenographer, who had been with the firm fourteen years, received $3,000. It is in his plan to help boys be good, to increase the reward which virtue bestows upon itself, that Mr. Schepp is especially interested. He says, "I want to set an example for all rich men." Here is his description of his plan, as we quote from press reports:

> "I am now setting aside $2,500,000 for a foundation to improve young boys so that they will make better men. My idea is to take boys from Sunday-schools and such places—boys of any denomination—and get them to sign a pledge that they will abstain from all bad habits, not drink, obey the laws of their country, be fair and generous to other boys, not be rebellious in any society or club to which they belong, and comply with all rules most willingly, so that they will be a benefit to their community and to the girls they may marry.
>
> "I believe that if they will keep this pledge they will set the example for other boys. I want to call this group of boys the Endeavor Society, made up of boys who are endeavoring to improve themselves. If they keep the pledge they sign for two years I intend to give them each from $100 to $200 to help them get a start in whatever business or profession they choose.
>
> "The money, however, is the least important part of my idea.

The most important part is keeping the agreement. If the plan is successful I will increase the fund when it appears to be necessary. I believe this custom will set so good an example among boys that many of them will want to be Endeavorers."

Some of the hair-splitters will object to the plan on the theory that it offers bait for being good, and that the worth-while boy will be good anyway, observes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press.* But—

> "After the objectors are through defining 'good' and 'worth-while,' both of which are relative terms, perhaps they might be willing to concede that under any definition there are lots of worth-while boys who waste a great deal of life under misapprehension of what is the right and proper thing to do.
>
> "Mr. Schepp is striking at the thing from a new angle. It is recognized that goodness is not purchasable; that morality is not for sale; that you defeat your own purposes by holding out temporal rewards for good behavior. But beyond that is the true valuation of the right things in life. If Mr. Schepp can make enough boys see that good citizenship is a profitable thing for the person who practises it, he will have established something rather definite in this day of catch-as-catch-can cubhood."

Other commendation of Mr. Schepp's plan comes from the Brooklyn *Eagle.* Still more is to be said, it observes, about "a man who does not wait for his death to put his practical stimulus to good citizenship to work." Moreover, it "is an experiment in practical altruism, not charity. As such, it will be watched with interest by the community."

THE OREGON SCHOOL LAW IN COURT

OF MOMENTOUS SIGNIFICANCE to all the country is the issue now before the United States Supreme Court in the appeal of the State of Oregon to have declared constitutional its law requiring, with few exceptions, all children to attend public school. Under this law's provisions, it is claimed by its opponents, representing four religious faiths, all private schools, except those of advanced grade, would be wiped out. Obviously then, notes the Philadelphia *North American,* the case is of profound importance, for the decision will affect the status of private educational institutions throughout the country. "It is reassuring to know that the issue will be determined by the supreme judicial authority of the nation, and not, as in France, by the outcome of political strife." The law is said to have been aimed at the parochial schools; but its effect, it is claimed, would be to eliminate all denominational primary schools and privately maintained military academies—in fact, all primary schools except those maintained by the State. It is the religious issue, however, upon which the interest of the country is centered and around which the legal battle has been fought. In the words of William D. Guthrie, of New York, of opposing counsel, the case "involves infinitely more than all the wealth of the United States, because it involves the liberty of conscience—because it involves the liberty of parents to bring up their children in their own religious faith." Former United States Senator George E. Chamberlain, representing the Governor of Oregon, denies, however, that any religious issue is involved, contending in his argument, as reported in the press, that the people, in passing the law, were actuated by a desire to protect democracy. Religious instruction, he says, "is obtained not in the schools, but at the mother's knee."

As told in the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST of April 26, 1924, the law, passed by popular vote in the election of 1922, requires, with certain minor exceptions, all children between the ages of eight and sixteen to attend public school. It is said to have had the backing of the Federated Patriotic Societies and the Ku Klux Klan, their argument being that "free and compulsory education of children in the public primary schools is the only sure foundation for the perpetuation and preservation of free institutions." The law was, however, declared unconstitutional by the Federal District Court, sitting at Portland, and it is from this decision that the Governor of Oregon appeals. The original complainants were the Society of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, a Roman Catholic institution having charge of parochial schools, and the Hill Military Academy of Portland, a private institution, and they have since been reenforced by briefs filed by the North Pacific Union of Seventh Day Adventists, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Society, and the American Jewish Committee. The issue is far more significant than the tariff or the income-tax, says the Brooklyn *Eagle,* voicing a common opinion. For—

> "If the court of last resort shall decide in favor of the State, in favor of the statute, any one of our commonwealths, when or if the Klan shall control its Legislature, may take away from every parent within its borders the right to say how and where his children shall be taught, take from him the option of having religious education imparted along with scholastic education, tho clergymen of many denominations, Protestants and Roman Catholics and Jews, are insisting on the vital importance of just this thing.
>
> "Oregon's referendum was carried by the Klan. Its outcome is a statute that would kill every denominational school for children in the State and would force the sending of all boys and girls to the public schools, which if they are not irreligious are certainly non-religious.
>
> "We are inclined to hope, and indeed to believe, that the Supreme Court will sustain the Circuit Court of Appeals and declare the Oregon law unconstitutional, null and void. Such a decision would be in logical accord with the one voiding the Nebraska law prohibiting the teaching of German in private schools. There the Lutherans were the people hardest hit. In Oregon several denominations would suffer, but the Roman Catholic parochial schools would be worst affected. Yet would the pernicious precedent be a graver evil than any immediate results of putting such legislation into effect."

It is to be hoped that the Supreme Court's opinion will deal comprehensively with the question, says the Columbus *Ohio State Journal,* putting this rhetorical question:

> "Are these people who go about seeking one way or another to limit the privileges as citizens of Americans who do not agree with them on religious matters, who think public, tax-supported institutions the proper place for promoting the supposed interests of their own sects, who would set up a religious test for office-holding—are they campaigning against the guaranties of the Federal Constitution? We should like to see this question answered by the highest constitutional authority in a broad and sweeping way."

None can doubt that Mr. Guthrie is justified in his contention that if the principle were established that the State has the right to destroy private primary schools, all secondary schools, denominational colleges and universities, except those supported by the State, might come under the ban, says the New York *Catholic News.* "That surely would be a logical result of what the Brooklyn *Eagle* calls a 'pernicious precedent.' But the United States Supreme Court has stood in the way of many another menace to our country's welfare, and there is every reason to believe it will safeguard parental rights in this instance." Some papers compare the Oregon case with that presented in the dispute now raging in Alsace-Lorraine. As the Chicago *Tribune* puts it:

> "In all of Alsace there are only four public schools, tho there are many excellent schools under Catholic auspices which benefit from public funds. The French Government wishes to establish public schools throughout the restored provinces and eventually withdraw public subsidies from the parochial schools. The church is waging a bitter fight against this program. A three-day strike of school children is in progress in protest against the Government's proposals.
>
> "Two illustrations of the menace of bigotry which is the handmaid of no one faith. There is no reason why a Catholic child must be educated in a non-sectarian school, and there is no reason why a Protestant or Jewish parent must help support Catholic schools.
>
> "The State's concern with parochial schools rightly ends when it is satisfied that instruction in secular subjects is adequate."

Lift this Tomato Soup to your lips!

The time I love is noon,
It cannot come too soon.
With Campbell's now
I'll show you how
To wield a husky spoon!

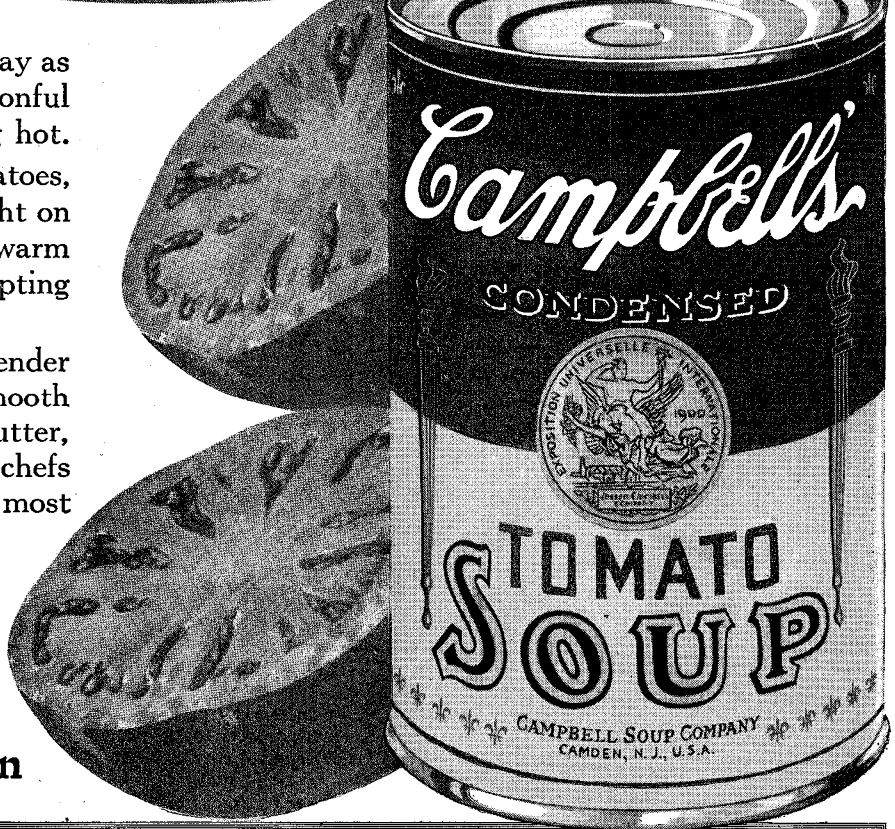
"It's just pure tomato", you will say as you eagerly relish spoonful after spoonful of this delicious soup, served piping hot.

And so it is. Luscious red-ripe tomatoes, grown to their finest perfection right on the vines, plucked just when the warm sun has given them their most tempting color and flavor.

The tonic appetizing juices and tender tomato "meat" are strained to a smooth puree, blended with fresh country butter, and seasoned by Campbell's famous chefs to give just the taste your appetite most welcomes.

Campbell's Tomato is the most popular soup in the world today. Served as a Cream of Tomato it is sheer Perfection!

21 kinds **12 cents a can**


Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE
1900
TOMATO
SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N. J., U.S.A.

Campbell's SOUPS

LUNCHEON DINNER SUPPER

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

In a privately printed volume of verse entitled "Seven Poems" (Fredericton, N. B.) we find this echo of the war. We know there must be thousands who think in this way about the great struggle, without the ability to express it:

THE LAST BILLET

By Theodore Goodridge Roberts

Some day I'll come to that still place
And bid the old man smooth my bed.
No hurry of departure then.
No walking when the dawn is red.

The same kind trees will sing to me
Day after day, night after night.
The wind that wanders in the grass
Will bring no tidings of the fight.

In that still hostelry of rest,
Where time is not and sleep is long,
I'll clean forget the thing unwon
And pain of the unfinished song.

Night will not find me journeying
Where pallid roads in dusk are set
On some fool's errand down the world,
Hag-ridden by an old regret.

Some evening I shall turn aside
To that dark hostelry of rest
And at the threshold loose my spurs
And to the wind bequeath my quest.

Racy of the Irish soil and true to universal human nature is this dramatic lyric from the *Irish Statesman* (Dublin). Beside it, it is interesting to recall the same author's "Towers of Oxford."

THE SCUT

By W. M. Letts

He bested me last Wednesday was a week,
And night and day
I've turned it in my mind what I shall say
If he should pass me in the Fair and speak.
How well I'll know to answer him, the sneak.
"Good-day to you," I'll say, "old Tim McCann!
You artful, scheming dealer of a man.
Grown lean and gray in villyainy and sin.
With that white whisker underneath your chin
You're just the spit of my old billy goat,
Barrin' you wear some scarecrow's cast-off coat."

Ah! yes, I'll tantalize him if I can,
I've got such spleen and hatred to the man.
I'll say—
"The like of you has traveled a long way.
You'd not leave sixpence underneath a stone,
Nor spare a sparrow pickings from a bone.
You've far less nature in your withered heart
Than that poor mongrel dog behind your cart.
You'd rob your mother an' she lying dead
Of her own coffin's price beneath her head!"

All that and more I'll say to Tim McCann,
The next Fair day I come across the man.
And all the crowd
Shall hear me, too, I'll speak to him so loud.
They'll gather round and drive their eyes through him
Until they see the naked soul of Tim
As black as any crow.
He'll turn and shake and wonder where he'll go
I'll fault him so.
The Hokey! that I will and not forget.

But yet
He passed me on the road to-day,
The mean, small man, the weazened, gray-haired butt.
"Good-day," said he, "fine weather for the hay!"
I near fell from my standing with surprise.
It seemed that anger kept my mouth tight shut
And blinded my two eyes.
"You scut!" was all I said to him, just that—"you *SCUT*."

April deserves its tributes from the poets and *Contemporary Verse* comes well weighted, but these will do for us:

THREE POEMS

By John Richard Moreland

"YE WHO FEAR DEATH REMEMBER APRIL—"

Ye who fear death remember April
With its swords of jade on a thousand hills,
And the warm south wind that whispers
Of cornel and of purple squills.

Ye who fear death remember April
With its moon-white trees and the new turned sod,
And the bare brown branch that quickens
Like the soul of a saint of God.

Ye who fear death remember April!—
Earth holds the seed ere it comes to pass
That a white bud yields to the wind its perfumed breath,
Or stars burn gold in the tender grass.

IN APRIL

There is a way that calls to me
When April comes,
Of sea and sand and petaled trees
Of surf-white plums.

And I must walk the dunes and watch
Each wave-bough break,
See the white petals of the plum
With new life shake.

And as the wind grows wild and strong
Whirling in ecstasy,
O which can be the lovelier,
White plum, white sea?

APRIL

A stain of gold in the tender grass
Shadow of bird and the drone of bees,
A rainbow tangled in leafless trees,
And here is April come back again.

There may be a touch of the "pathetic fallacy" here but since we are throwing over all rules and guides we can ignore that for the sake of the residual observation in this from the Kansas City *Star Magazine:*

OLD TREES IN SPRING

By Lowe W. Wren

There is a quiet glamour to old trees,
A fragrant breath—especially in spring—
That soothes the soul. No heated clatter scorns
Their tranquil shade. No restless heart bewails
Their solemn, stately grace. No roving foot
Turns from their easy avenues,—in spring.

Much like old men they nod beneath the sun,
Proud of their scars. And here and there one stands
Shorn of an arm, bit by the darting lance
That rules the storm. And some hang heavily,
Mute evidence of sudden wrath that caught
Them unawares. Some random tempest struck
At night, and morning found them strained and bent.
Now every year their backs ache in the spring.

Old trees, kind trees, what memories they keep
Though autumn binds them to forgetfulness
They wake in spring with hands outstretched and hearts
Alive and lips athirst to every breeze.
No murmur of their hundred years but they
Recall its whim, or tryst, or song of love.
No bitter sigh but grieves through all their days.
Forget? How can old trees forget in spring!

This theme is never overdone, tho it may seem done in vain. The *League of Nations Herald* (New York) sponsors this:

PEACE SHALL LIVE

By Max Ehrmann

The guns are still, the dead sleep on,
The blind and crippled walk the streets,
Bereavèd hearts bright colors don,
Again the pulse of factories beats;
Nightmares and grimy days have fled,
Forgotten are the dead.

Around the world from every land
The prayers and pleadings never cease—
For swords and men? Nay, heart and hand
To build the dream eternal peace.
Disdainfully we speak reproof;
Proudly we stand aloof.

Was it indifference that sent
Our sons the tides of war to stem?
Through flaming fields and blood they went.
Shall we not keep our faith with them
Whose bodies lie on foreign leas
Or toss in many seas?

The keen, cold sword the flesh will feel,
If once again the world shall quake
And men back to the jungle steal.
O Countrymen, the hour to stake
Our all is here, lest grim alarms
Again shriek out, "To arms!"

A question burns within man's breast:
In bloody wars shall man expire—
Or by the arts of peace be blessed
That lift his soul forever higher?
My Countrymen, stand forth and give
Your answer, "Peace shall live!"

This strikes us as a jazz-sonnet, if such a thing is possible—jazz in thought; and so, expected from this generation and—without offense—the New York *World* "Conning Tower."

"I SHALL COME BACK"

By Dorothy Parker

I shall come back without fanfaronade
Of wailing wind and graveyard panoply;
But, trembling, slip from gray Eternity—
A mild and most bewildered little shade.
I shall not make sepulchral midnight raid,
But softly come where I had longed to be
In April twilight's unsung melody.
And I, not you, shall be the one afraid.

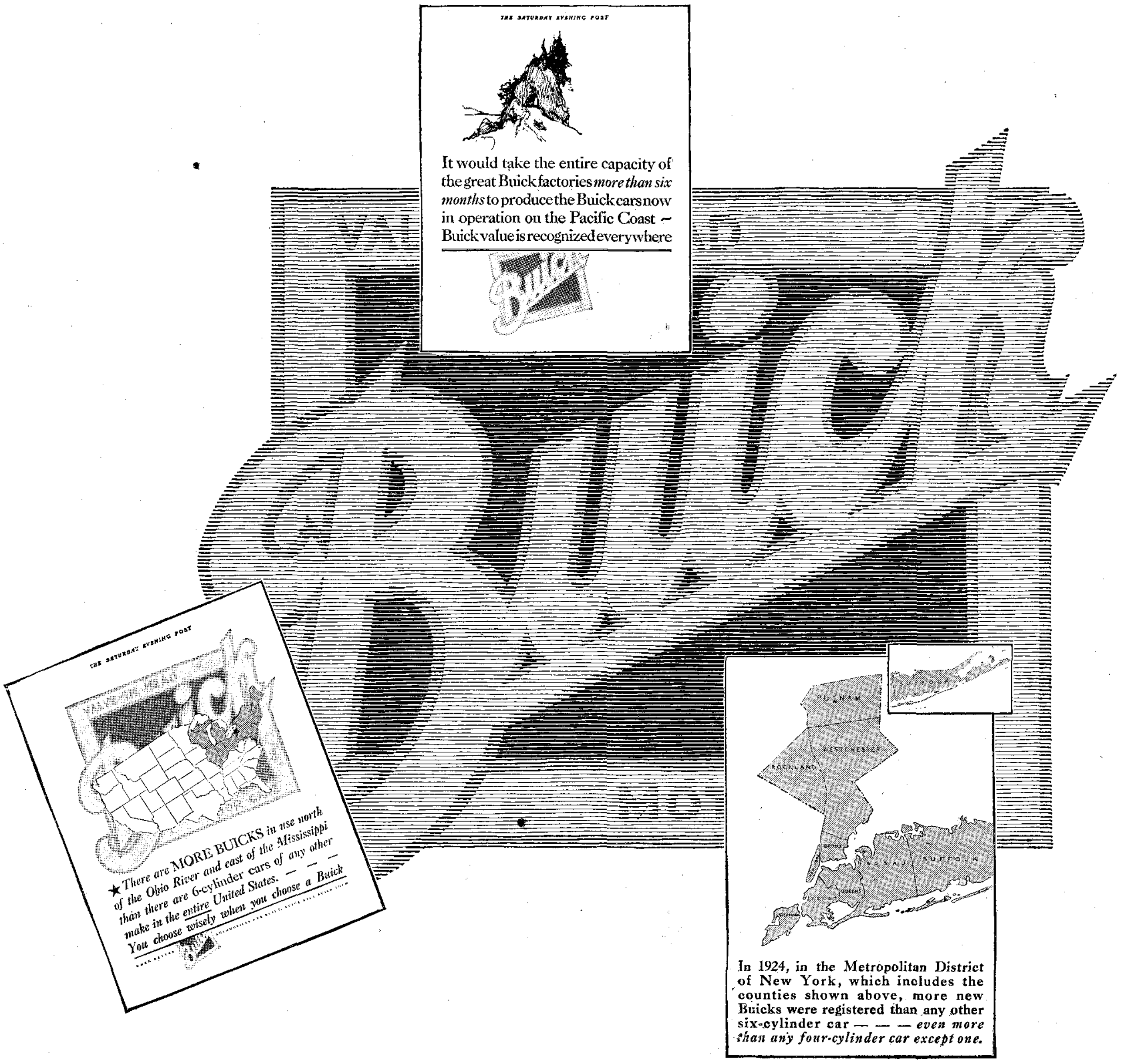
Strange, that from lovely dreamings of the dead
I shall come back to you, who hurt me most.
You may not feel my hand upon your head,
I'll be so new and inexpert a ghost.
Perhaps you will not know that I am near,—
And that will break my ghostly heart, my dear.

Mr. Towne doubtless has sympathizers and they will stand shoulder to shoulder until "modern verse" has it all its own way. This is in the April *Bookman:*

ON READING AN ANTHOLOGY OF MODERN VERSE

By Charles Hanson Towne

We need not fear! For Beauty shall endure,
And the old quiet ways seem doubly sure.
Let the world add this harvest of young dreams
Of stars and flowers, the moon, the hills and streams
To the rich bins Shakespeare and Milton crammed.
Beauty still lives— you little critics be damned!


THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
Buick

It would take the entire capacity of the great Buick factories *more than six months* to produce the Buick cars now in operation on the Pacific Coast — Buick value is recognized everywhere

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
VALVE-IN-HEAD
Buick

★ *There are* MORE BUICKS *in use north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi than there are 6-cylinder cars of any other make in the entire United States. — — — You choose wisely when you choose a Buick*

PUTNAM
WESTCHESTER
ROCKLAND
NASSAU
SUFFOLK

In 1924, in the Metropolitan District of New York, which includes the counties shown above, more new Buicks were registered than any other six-cylinder car — — — *even more than any four-cylinder car except one.*

In *all* America, no other quality motor car has won so large or so universal a share of public confidence.

+ + +

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors Corporation

Branches in all Principal Cities
Dealers Everywhere

Canadian Factories:
McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, *Oshawa, Ont.*

Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head
Motor Cars

When Better Automobiles Are Built, Buick Will Build Them

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

COLONEL COOLIDGE, VERMONTER, AT 80

"NOT GOING TO HAVE A BIRTHDAY this year," announced Colonel John C. Coolidge, father of the President, to the newspaper man who had come all the way up from Boston to see about it. It was spring in Plymouth Notch, famous for some time as the secluded corner of New England which gave the country its President, lately celebrated also when another Vermonter of the neighborhood became Attorney-General of the United States. Colonel Coolidge, representative of the kind of American in which the country is much interested nowadays, seemed to the visiting newspaper man to be gifted with much the same sort of reticence widely noticed in the President and the Attorney-General. He not only announced that he refused to have a birthday, but argued that neither the newspaperman nor the country at large had any special reason to be interested in whether he had one or not. The reporter, however, discovered that some of Colonel Coolidge's neighbors were preparing to celebrate the birthday, and he argued that newspaper readers everywhere might well be interested in the views of the only living father of an American President, about to embark on his eighty-first year.

"Why aren't you going to have a birthday this year?" he asked the Colonel, by way of breaking the ice, which, logically, is thickish up Vermont way. The Colonel replied, not unhappily: "Well, I'm not feeling as well as I might—tho about as well as usual. No worse than usual. Seems as if the cold got into me a bit." After paying his respects to this unusually well qualified statement, the newspaperman, J. R. Milne, of the Boston *Post*, continues:

Photographs by courtesy of the Boston *Sunday Post*

THE COLONEL, THE NEW BUCK SAW, AND MR. WILDER

Mr. Wilder (seated), a neighbor of the President's father, displayed almost presidential reticence in his remark, when asked for an opinion of the new saw: "Well, it *looks* good."

The Colonel denied his birthday, but there was a movement afoot in Plymouth Notch of which he was unaware. Denial or no denial, they were going to inflict this birthday on him!

"What's it going to be?" I asked Herb Moore, later in the day.

"Oh, we were thinking of giving a birthday dinner in the hall over Miss Cilley's store on Monday night. And some dancing after the dinner." And this will be one of the kippiest affairs ever held! City folks who don't know about anything except jazzy fox-trots with saxophones to enliven the feet haven't an idea of the fun that goes on when Herb Moore's voice bellows:

"Swing your partners! All hands 'round! . . ."

The quadrille, that's what, with "Turkey in the Straw" to bring flushed cheeks and gay, truly-happy-not-pretending laughs! And the mazurka—and the Portland Fancy—and the Virginia Reel . . .

And Lewis Carpenter fiddling!

In the meanwhile . . . Colonel Coolidge had gone stolidly on with his work. He was atop a great snowdrift that swept along the right side of his house, as you look at it from the road. He was digging with his long-handled shovel.

"Well," said I, "we'll have to get a picture of you shovelling snow with the first of April just around the corner."

"No, no," he objected, chuckling. "There's been enough pictures taken of me already."

"But nobody in Boston will believe that there can be snow on the ground—snow as deep as this—so late in the year!"

"Well," said Col. John C. Coolidge, smiling, "you know what happens to unbelievers, don't you?"

Nevertheless, the picture was taken. We discust the weather, and the Colonel told me of winters when the snow, in late March, had been much deeper on the ground than it was to-day, and the air not so mild by half!

"It's been an open winter," he remarked.

A moment later, he volunteered this bit, as a suggestion for another photograph:

"I've got a new saw—"

Of course he had to be "taken" with the new saw. So in he went obediently and appeared with a gorgeous affair painted red, white and blue. Then, spying a familiar figure down the street, he called:

"Come here, John! Want to show you something."

And John Wilder, husband of the Colonel's sister-in-law, came. Mr. Wilder lives in the "yellow house on the corner," within crying distance of the Coolidge place.

"New saw," the Colonel said. "What d'you think of it?"

(Close scrutiny showed me the name "Calvin Coolidge" engraved on the blade in script. A gift from the manufacturer.)

"Well," said Mr. Wilder, courteously, but with Vermont caution, "it *looks* good. . . ."

And then, relates Mr. Milne, the two old cronies went on to discuss between themselves the relative merits of various types of saws. The reporter interrupted:

"Don't you think," I asked the Colonel, "that the young men of to-day have an easier time than the young men of you day did?"

Colonel Coolidge grinned. "I don't remember," he evaded. "Ask John, here."

And I did. But Mr. Wilder, it seemed, didn't remember either. Sixty years was a long time, no matter how you looked at it.

But the Colonel had a "line" up his sleeve.

"Anyway," he said, "John didn't work. He played the fiddle."

"Well," Mr. Wilder retorted, good-humoredly, "maybe I did play the fiddle, but fiddling isn't all play!"

Saying which, the time of day passed, Mr. Wilder went on his way.

We pursued the subject of the youth of yesterday and to-day.

"I remember," the Colonel mused, "winding quills for my mother to wheel. We sheared the sheep, and combed the wool and carded it, and wheeled it, and spun it, and wove it into cloth—"

"And now we go to a store, with money in our pockets—"

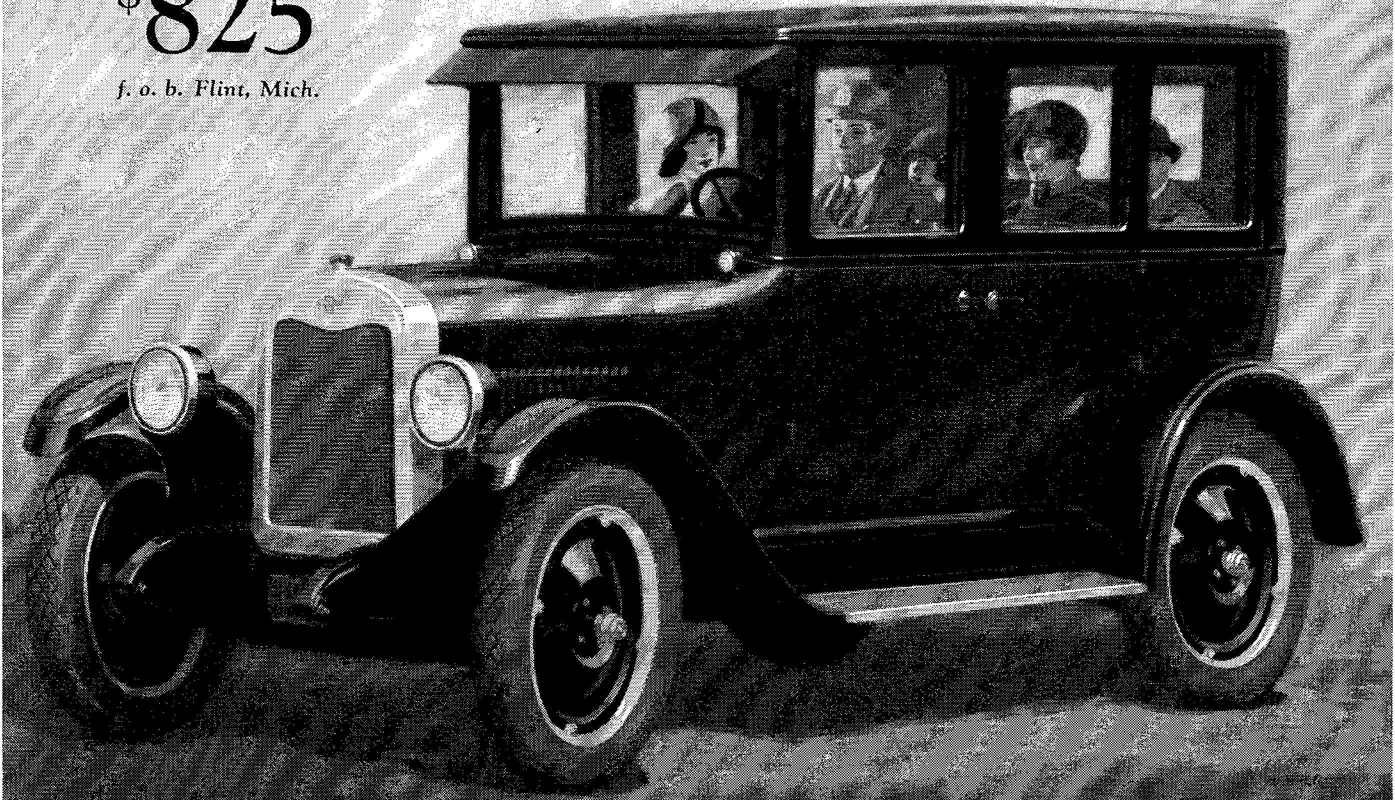
He nodded. "We raised flax, too. And when we needed new shoes. . . . I remember my father taking leather for soles and uppers to the shoemaker. We supplied the materials in those days; the shoemaker the labor.

"And before my time—of course I myself don't remember

CHEVROLET

for Economical Transportation

The Sedan
$825
f. o. b. Flint, Mich.



QUALITY

Handsome Fisher body—finished in beautiful colors of durable Duco—steel disc wheels—balloon tires—one-piece VV windshield—every inch a quality car.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

Touring — $525
Roadster — $525
Coupe — $715
Coach — $735
Sedan — $825
Commercial Chassis — $425
Express Truck Chassis $550

ALL PRICES F. O. B.
FLINT, MICHIGAN

QUALITY AT LOW COST

MISS AURORA PIERCE

She is Colonel Coolidge's housekeeper and, according to Plymouth Notch report, was scheduled to make the Colonel's birthday cake.

this — the shoemaker used to go from house to house and make the shoes, and stay in each house until he had done the job."

"Live with the family till he'd finished?"

"Had to. Folks'd live miles apart, you see. Times were harder in my great-grandfather's day. He settled here about 1780.

"He was a man who stood six feet six—a strong man and a hard worker. Men had to be strong then, for they worked from sunrise till dark.

"He had farms of his own, but now and then he worked for others. He mowed a whole day for a peck of potatoes."

Ignorant and green as I was, I said: "Potatoes must have been worth much more than they are to-day."

"A peck of potatoes was worth just a peck of potatoes," the Colonel replied, almost sharply. "He worked so hard for them because they kept him from starvation.

"Some time ago," the Colonel concluded reminiscently, "I figured that I paid a certain man who worked for me at the rate of 64 times as many potatoes as my great-grandfather got." A short pause. "And for a different day's work."

"Don't you think," I asked, "that the youth of to-day, for whom things have been made so easy, are less likely to get along as well in life than the men of your day, who had to work hard for all they got?"

"Do they get along as well?" he said, pointedly.

Colonel Coolidge is not a man to criticize others. Only by inflection, by a twist of words, can you read his judgment—except in rare cases.

"I do think," he ventured, "that people were less selfish in the old days than now. They seemed to care more for others, to sympathize more with those in trouble.

"We had 'watchers' night' in my youth, for example. They were a product of unselfishness, of kind thoughtfulness.

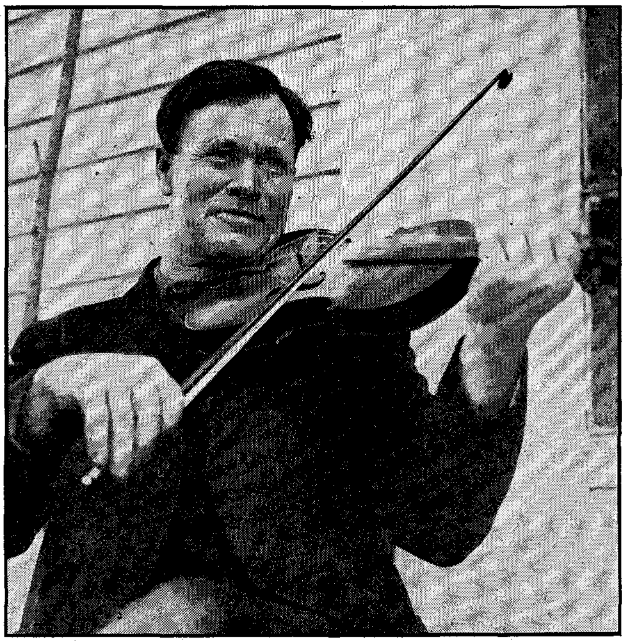
"When a man fell sick, neighbors came to his aid. They didn't just inquire about his health. Each night some neighbor would sit, in his turn, at the sick man's bedside, and care for him—"

The Colonel sighed, then smiled.

"'Watchers' nights' are almost forgotten now . . ."

He wished for them back again. He wanted a return of the old-time neighborliness. Trained nurses were all right. No doubt they knew more about the proper way to treat the sick than the plain folks who lived five miles down the valley.

But you *hired* nurses. Neighbors came for love of you. An immeasurable gulf between the two.



THE LEADING VIOLINIST OF PLYMOUTH NOTCH

Lewis Carpenter officiates at most of the dances and other social functions held in the hall over Miss Florence Cilley's store, where, according to a visiting Boston reporter, the President's father was due to be given a "birthday surprize" by his neighbors.

SHOVELING SNOW IN THE SPRING

Winter lingers late among the Vermont hills. It was "a fine Spring day" when the Colonel was discovered removing this snow-bank.

Youngsters worked when Colonel Coolidge was a boy. But they played, too. All this talk about farm boys in old Vermont never laughing is just guff. Of course they worked a lot harder than the boys of to-day do, but—

"What fun did you have, Colonel?"

"Oh, we visited around—"

"Pop corn?"

He nodded. "And we played games—"

"Checkers?"

"Yes, checkers; and other games, too. Let's see. There was one. . . . We called it 'Spin the plate.' Never hear of it? Well, we'd sit around in a circle, and there'd be seats for all but one. Each seat had a number, and the extra player was 'it.' He spun the plate—a tin plate, of course—on the floor, and called a number. The one who was sitting in that seat had to jump up and catch the plate before it stopt spinning. If he did—all right; but if he didn't catch it before it stopt, he was 'it.' And so it went."

"A sort of 'drop the handkerchief,'" I suggested.

"Oh, we played that, too!" And he told me how he'd played it—exactly as it's played to-day.

"Does it seem to you," asked the reporter, "that the youngsters of your day, with their simple games, got more real fun out of them than the young people of to-day get from their elaborate amusements—theaters, dances, movies, what-not?" In reply:

The Colonel chuckled. "Why, I can't tell! How can I know how much fun youngsters have nowadays? I'm not sure just how much fun I got out of my own good times!"

We had gone inside, and the Colonel spread his hands above the stove.

"I like a stove," he said.

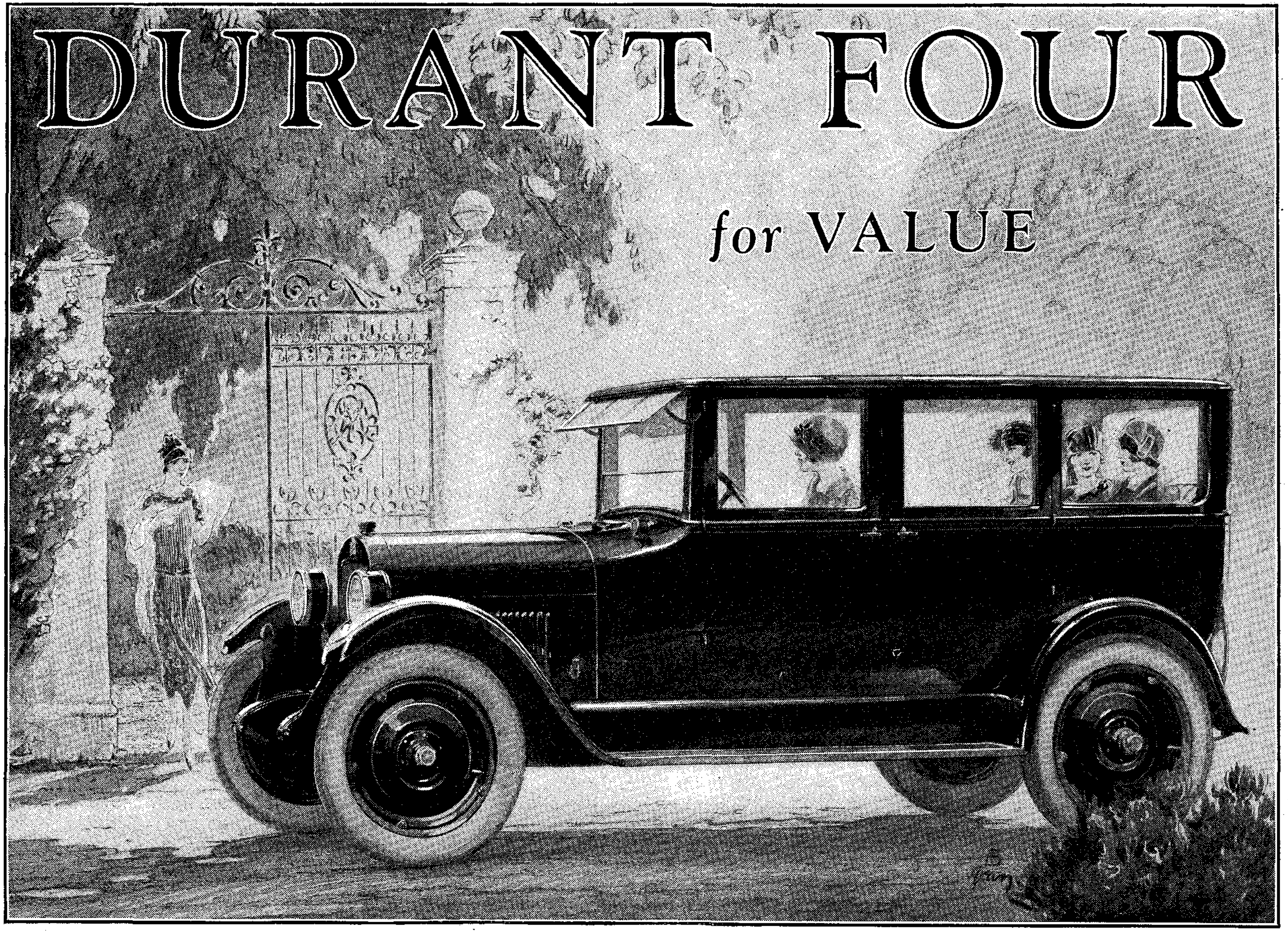
I agreed that I did, too. New England stoves make a room homey.

"I like stoves better than furnaces," he went on. "When you have a stove you can generally tell when the fire's burning . . ."

After a while, I said:

"You used to teach school, Colonel . . ."

"Yes, I did, for about three years." And he told me a good story of those days. "Before I taught," he said, "the teacher used to board around with the pupils' families. Each



THE MOST FOR THE MONEY

This ideal type of American family car, at its new low price, represents the outstanding buy in its class.

Flexible Power from the new Durant Motor makes hill-climbing easy, touring delightful, and handling in traffic easy.

Economy is assured by the high quality of construction and the operating efficiency of the motor.

Enduring Satisfaction results from the substantially built body, with its genuine mohair upholstery.

Permit any Durant Dealer to demonstrate this very satisfactory car.

Prices f. o. b. Lansing Mich.: TOURING $830, COACH $1050, 4-PASSENGER COUPE $1160, SEDAN $1190

DURANT MOTORS, INC., Broadway at 57th Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dealers and Service Stations Throughout the United States and Canada

PLANTS: - ELIZABETH, N. J. - LANSING, MICH. - OAKLAND, CAL. - TORONTO, ONT.

father with a youngster in school would give the teacher board and room for a certain length of time. If he had two children in school he boarded the teacher for twice as long.

"But later on the teacher's board and room got on the grand list of town expenses.

"Things didn't cost much in those days, tho. Miss Pollard, who taught over at Messer Hill, got 50 cents a week, but whether that was in addition to board, or whether her board had to come out of it, I don't remember.

"However, I once got boarded even cheaper than that, when I taught school at Pinney Hollow.

"It happened this way: One spring, when I was 21, there was a meeting to receive bids for the next teacher's board. 'Twas just like an auction," Colonel Coolidge laughed, "only here the lowest bidder won.

"Well, one man started the ball rolling by saying he'd board the new teacher—nobody knew who the new teacher was to be—for $1.50. Another man said a $1.25. And so it went down—$1, 75 cents, 50 cents.

"Then:

"'I'll board him for a quarter!' someone said.

"That was about as low a bid as you could hope for, but—

"'I'll board him for nothing!' the rival bidder said.

"And even that didn't win, for the other man cried:

"'I'll *pay* 25 cents for the privilege of boarding him!'

"That bid won. I guess maybe it was the lowest bid ever made."

"Then," I put in, "it was considered a privilege to board the teacher?"

"Oh, yes! Especially if the man had two or three children. He figured that if his youngsters had a hard time with their lessons, the teacher, being handy, would naturally give them some help. And now and then the teacher might be willing to wipe the dishes, or do some of the other household chores."

Col. John C. Coolidge, in his 80 years, has done many things. He has been a real force in Plymouth town affairs, and an important member of his church. When the blacksmith left Plymouth—they still tell of it—John C. Coolidge ran the shop.

"And he could shoe a horse or fix up a buggy in good shape," the Plymouth folks say.

What's more, he could pull a tooth, and could teach Sunday School.

Many offices he has held: road commissioner, tax collector, constable, justice of the peace. (If he had not been this last he could not have sworn in his son as President.) And he has served three years in the Vermont House of Representatives and two in the Senate.

He has done much and thought much. But he insists that he hasn't "opinions."

We talked, you see, of social changes—of automobiles, of Prohibition, of equal suffrage, of girls who wear knickers—the topics that have kept the drawing-rooms agog these past years. We also talked of the lure of the city.

"Do you believe," I asked him, "that Prohibition has helped the country?"

He smiled. "You know more about that than I do," he said—which was flattering, but untrue, of course. "You live in the city. We in the country haven't much to go on in making judgments. But from what I hear, most people seem to feel that the country's better off without liquor—that it's more prosperous."

And then the girls who wear knickers. . . . We started talking of styles, and knickers cropped into the conversation inevitably. I don't think the Colonel likes them much. But he's broad-minded and never over-critical.

"I suppose," he said, "that when they're taking part in winter sports the knickers are warmer than the skirts."

Plymouth, he told me, had not always been as small a place as it is to-day.

"Ludlow is larger than Plymouth now," he said. "But in 1840 Plymouth was the larger. There were between 1200 and 1400 inhabitants here then. Now there are less than 500."

And the reason? The magnetism of a central spot. The cities, drawing their millions, have robbed the country of its youth, and there are parts of Vermont that are sparsely populated now. Ludlow, he told me, has only one post-office; Plymouth has three. It is scattered; it has no real center where stores may come, and hotels, and the inevitable movie theater.

I spoke of the automobile. "Did you laugh when you saw your first automobile?"

"What do you mean? Did I think it was no good?"

Well, I said, nearly everybody had thought them a joke and a nuisance.

"I heard my first automobile before I saw it," he laughed. "I heard it when it was four miles away. I was road commissioner at the time."

He has views on the automobile, has Colonel Coolidge. Or, rather, he has views concerning some people who own them—and shouldn't. The men, for example, who mortgage their homes to buy a car when they've all they can do to feed and clothe their children. Automobiles sometimes lead to dangerous extravagances. And the Colonel says that he has no respect for the man who doesn't pay as he goes.

But aside from that, speaking of the automobile.

"I've ridden in them," he said, "but I never drove one. Automobiles are all right. They go fast—when they go. . . . Sometimes it's surer on foot!"

As for airplanes: "I've never ridden in one. Have you?"

"Once," I nodded.

"What was it like?"

"Oh, pretty much like going up a hill in an auto."

Then I tackled the matter of suffrage.

"Were you for it or against it before the amendment was passed?" I asked him.

He replied with a soft laugh: "Well, Mrs. Coolidge wasn't a suffragette. And she ruled the house. So why should I have been eager for it?"

Most women, he thinks, care very little for the vote. Most of them actually believe, in his opinion, that woman's place is in the home, and that it's the man's job to elect the nation's governors. Besides, most women felt that they wielded enough political influence as it was, with their at least partial control of their husbands' votes!

I left then. We shook hands, and Col. John C. Coolidge said, courteously, and with the well-known twinkle in his eye:

"Don't come again."

ENGLAND'S PRINCE GOES TO AFRICA

TWO HUNDRED TRUNKS, a big scarlet-and-nickel motor-car, and numerous other pieces of baggage constituted the luggage of the Prince of Wales and his entourage, when they set sail from English shores, March 28, for a six-months' tour through South Africa and South America. A battleship carries the Prince and his retainers, native rulers of Africa are preparing to receive him in a way becoming his state, and the world at large will follow the picturesque progress of the "Ambassador of the Empire" through newspapers, radio, telegraph, and photographic sections. "From many viewpoints, this pilgrimage," reports Hal O'Flaherty, in a special cable from London to the Chicago *Daily News*, "is one of the most remarkable ever undertaken by a member of the British Royal family, not only in splendor of equipment but in length of time, distance and territory to be covered." The Prince's comfort during his long tour, continues Mr. O'Flaherty, will be looked after by eight personal servants, while some eighty others, including military and naval aides, friends and advisers, make up the balance of his suite. At some risk, he is preparing to visit in turn those secluded African colonies, known as "the White Man's Grave," and, continues the report:

> Word already has been passed to the paramount chiefs of native tribes who will assemble to do honor to the young prince. His first taste of pageantry will come at the free town of Sierra Leone, where the natives will stage a great display of dancing, and by Easter time he will begin an extensive tour from Nigera to Kano in the extreme North, where a great Durbar of Mohammedan emirs will mark the climax of an elaborate program of ceremonial visits.
>
> After reaching Capetown, on April 30, the Prince will spend three months touring practically every section of the vast territory included within the Union of South Africa, from Table Bay to Zimbabe across the great table lands where whites fought blacks, and where Briton fought Boer.
>
> Entire native nations will assemble to do the Prince honor. At Maseru he will be welcomed by thousands of Basuto warriors, and afterwards he will attend assemblies of Zulus, Swazis, Matabeleans and Mashona chieftains. Throughout his journeys into the interior, the Prince will carry with him seven great touring cars, his own being a powerful, long-bodied car painted a brilliant scarlet and brightly metalled, specially designed to leave an impression on the nations visited.
>
> But of all his accoutrements that which will be guarded with the greatest care will be the Prince's prized banjo. Wales loves this instrument, and he has been assiduously learning to play it under the tutelage of a London expert.
>
> One can visualize the scene in the heart of the tropics when the Prince retires to his scarlet-decked tent, removes his banjo from its case and gently strums to the accompaniment of throbbing

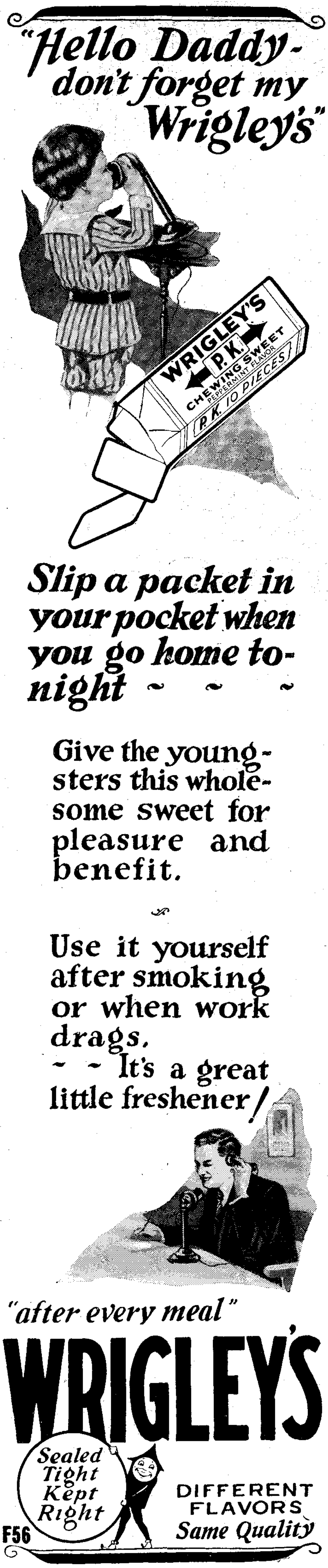
Burroughs

Simplified Accounting Plan Protects Your Profits

Five years ago we originated the Burroughs Simplified Accounting Plan. Today thousands of concerns in every line of business are saving money and increasing profits by using this simple plan. They made their decision. What will it cost to postpone yours?

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY
6223 SECOND BOULEVARD
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ADDING · BOOKKEEPING · CALCULATING AND BILLING MACHINES


"Hello Daddy-don't forget my Wrigley's"

Slip a packet in your pocket when you go home to-night ~ ~ ~

Give the youngsters this wholesome sweet for pleasure and benefit.

Use it yourself after smoking or when work drags.
~ ~ It's a great little freshener!

"after every meal"

WRIGLEY'S

Sealed Tight Kept Right

DIFFERENT FLAVORS Same Quality

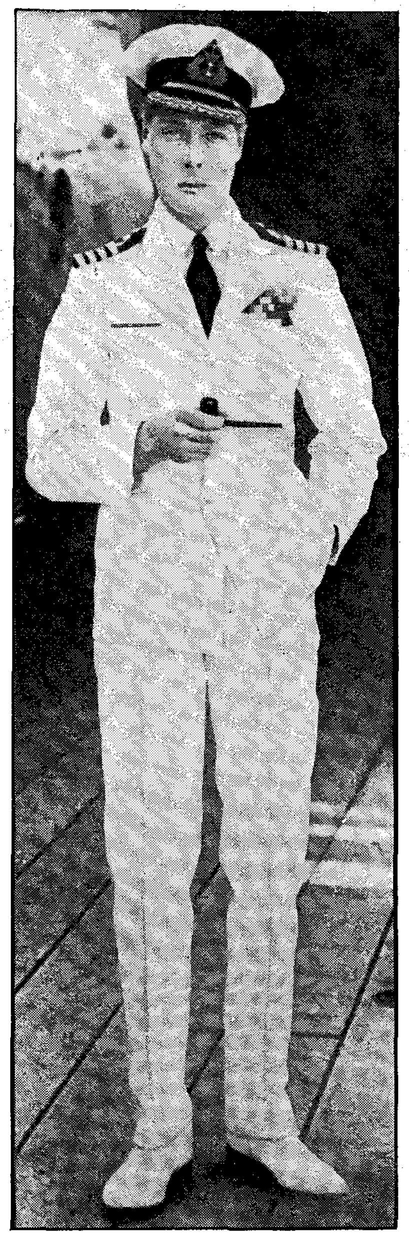
F56

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

native drums. Those close to the Prince say he looks forward to his long tour with the utmost pleasure. His active outdoor life during the last six months has left him in the fittest condition, and he has no anxiety as to the rigors of climate or changed living conditions.

There are a great many details to be attended to, we gather from the British press, when "the Ambassador of the Empire" goes forth to sail on strange seas and journey in savage lands. The London *Graphic*, in a brief survey of the matter, notes that:

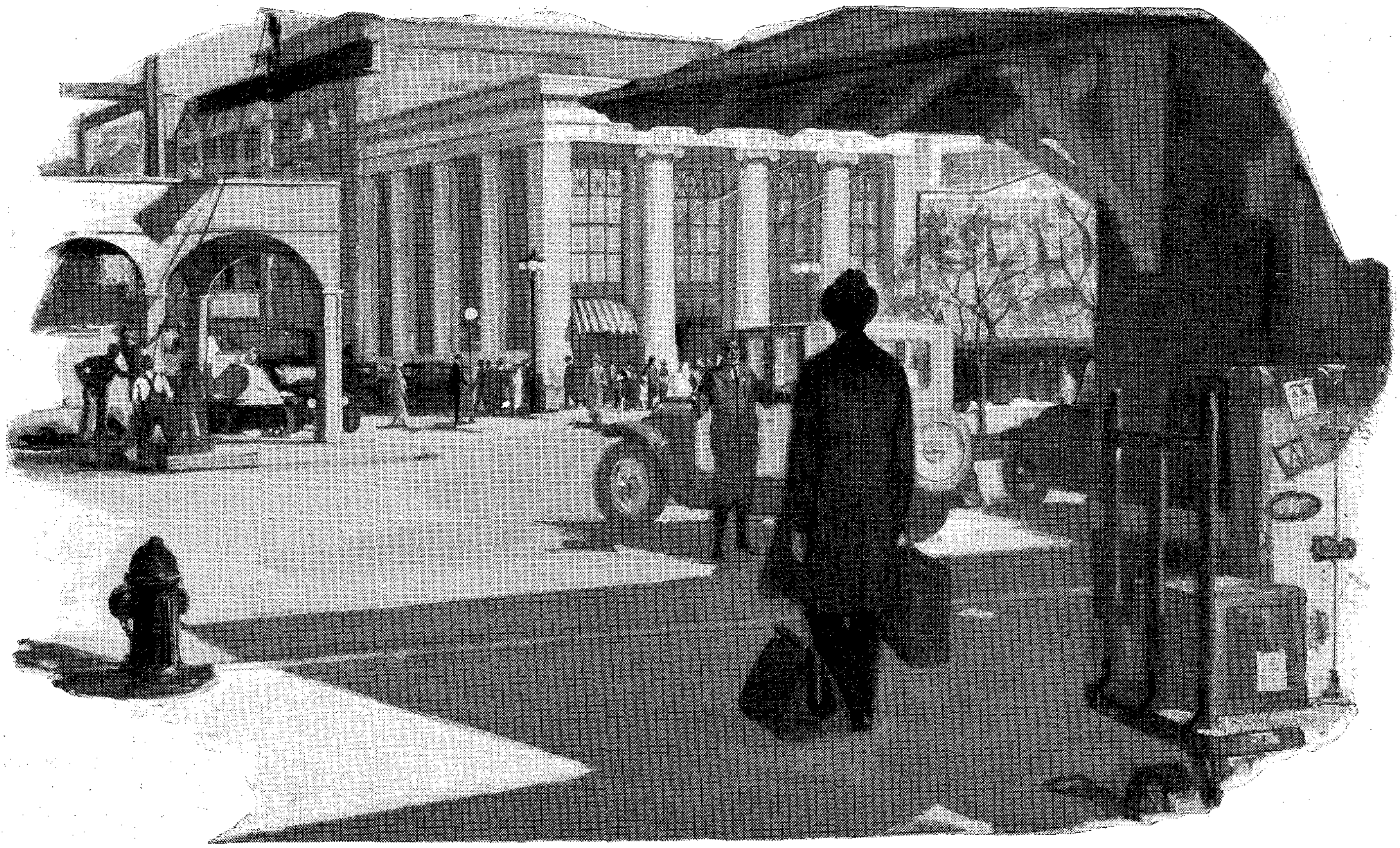
> The first step in the arrangement of a tour for the Prince of Wales is provisionally to fix the date of it. This is done usually about a year in advance. As soon as an approximate date for the tour has been fixt, it is noted in the Prince's engagement book and in the diary of his private secretary. The latter then at once begins to make arrangements for the tour. One of the first things done is to mark on a large scale map the various places the Prince will visit during his tour. On the map is also marked how the Prince will journey to each place, whether by ordinary or special train, motor-car or on horseback. During the South African tour all these methods of travel will be utilized. It takes a considerable time to settle all the details of these transport arrangements, and involves a considerable correspondence. The transport arrangements for the Prince's present tour, which have only just been completed, were put in hand last August. The officials who are to receive the Prince at each place he is to visit are got into communication with at the earliest possible moment, and the official program to be observed and the time the Prince will stay at each place is settled. This is work that would take too long to arrange by correspondence; a great deal of it, therefore, is done over the cable. Apart, however, from the official engagements the Prince is booked to keep, from each place he is to visit his Royal Highness receives shoals of private invitations both by letter and cable. It is sufficient to say that the Prince accepts as many of these invitations as he can, which means about one in fifty.
>
> After six months' work or so, the program of a royal tour begins to take definite shape. What is known at York House as "circular copies" of the program are then made out, and a copy is sent to each member of the Prince's household who is to accompany him on the tour. The copy of the program would consist of about a hundred folio pages; the duties that each member of the Prince's suite will be expected to perform and the hours when he will be required to be in attendance on the Prince are set out in the program, altho, of course, such details are subject to alteration during the tour. The work of arranging the coming royal tour was rendered more than usually difficult owing to the invitation of the South American Governments to his Royal Highness to visit South America, and the Prince's decision to accept the invitation. The plans for the Prince's visit to South America had to be arranged simultaneously with the plans for the visit to South Africa, and involved a great deal of cabling as well as correspondence.
>
> In the program of all royal tours there are "off days" for the Prince. These are arranged with the object of giving the Prince an opportunity of getting a rest. But he likes to devote these "rest" days to playing polo or something equally vigorous. The Prince's ceaseless activity and constant desire for hard exercise is occasionally, indeed, a source of some embarrassment. During the royal tour in Australia when the Prince and his suite were crossing the Nullabor plain he had the train stopt so that he might have "a bit of a tramp." He ordered the train to go ahead and to stop at a place some twenty miles farther on. Of course, it was open to members of his entourage to remain in the train, but most of them joined in the tramp. Whether all enjoyed it as well as the Prince is perhaps open to doubt.
>
> During his tour to India, the Prince had the *Renown* stopt in the Red Sea, and landed on a desert island which, it is said, had not been visited by any human beings for a hundred years or more. Accompanied by some officers from the *Renown*, he spent ten or twelve hours exploring the island, and incidentally got some wild-fowl shooting.


Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

READY FOR HIS LATEST TOUR

England's "Ambassador of the Empire," the Prince of Wales, is on his way to Africa, where he will visit and impress the natives.

The Prince is said to be most punctilious



THE STRANGER

MANY a man, after a few years' absence, has returned to his old home town to find himself a stranger there. He has looked in vain for boyhood landmarks, has walked the streets unnoticed, where once he was greeted familiarly by every second passerby.

Many a product, once on good terms with all the world, suddenly has been found out of touch with today's tastes, customs and fashions. Within a surprisingly short time it, too, has become a stranger where once its name was on every shopping list.

Sometimes it regains popularity by a prodigious advertising effort, as tedious and as costly as it would be for the man to re-establish contacts and confidences in his old home town. But more often its sales ascendency and the fortune invested are gone beyond recall.

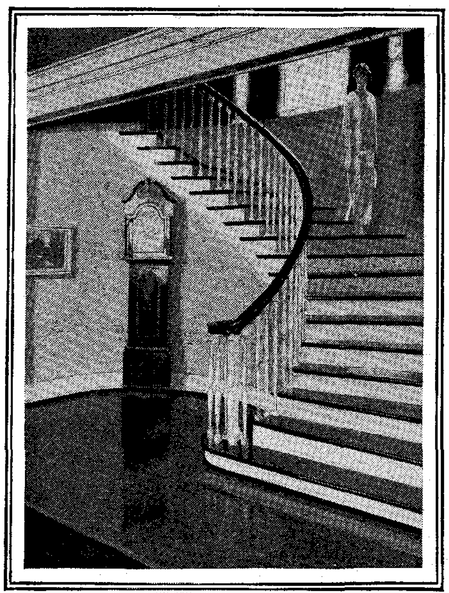
The public that grants favor to a manufactured product is changing continuously. People are building homes and buying baby carriages. New cooks, this morning, are ordering the groceries for tonight's dinner. Today people are driving automobiles who could not afford them yesterday. New products are essential to the happiness of people who had not heard of them last year.

Wise is the manufacturer who keeps his "friendships in repair"—who realizes that his product must impress new minds and be looked upon by changing faces. To build a business, or even to maintain a business, the manufacturer must tell his story—and retell it. He must keep his customers sold, and sell the prospects who are coming constantly into his field. *"Keeping everlastingly at it brings success"*—and retains it!

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO



Southern Pine

Enameled, Painted or Stained Assures Beautiful, Durable Interiors

SOUTHERN PINE—the world's most useful wood—is being used more widely than ever before for the interior woodwork of the finest homes. Yet it is so economical in cost that it is equally popular with builders of less expensive dwellings.

A beautiful, durable wood, taking and holding perfectly enamels, paints, stains and varnishes, Southern Pine, either for interior woodwork or as fine flooring, makes possible any desired decorative effect.

Southern Pine—for every variety of building uses—is sold by lumber dealers everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains.

Southern Pine Association
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Planning to Build?

This beautifully illustrated booklet, shown at the right, is free for the asking. Included in it are illustrations showing the exteriors and floor plans of fifty attractive small homes, principally bungalows. Send today for this useful building help. It is *free*

Southern Pine Homes
Published by Southern Pine Association

Southern Pine Association, Dept. 138
New Orleans, La.

Please send me, free of charge, a copy of your booklet entitled "Southern Pine Homes."

*Name*________

*Address*________

NOTE: The above offer does not apply to persons residing west of Denver, or in the Dakotas or Minnesota.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

about keeping every engagement made for him during a tour. When he paid his first visit to New York, which was an official one, says the *Graphic* writer:

He attended a ball given in his honor at the City Hall in New York. He had settled to leave the ball not later than 3 A. M., for he had an important official engagement to keep at 10 A. M. But just before the ball was to begin, and almost immediately after the arrival of the Prince, the floor in the center of the hall gave way. This delayed the opening of the ball for over a couple of hours, and the Prince did not leave it until near 6 A. M. But he kept his appointment at 10 A. M., and looked as fresh as if he had been in bed at ten o'clock the previous night.

An official photographer and staff of assistants are among those who always accompany the Prince of Wales on a tour. One reason of this is that at some future date an official record of the Prince's world tours will most probably be published, and the photographs will be required for the purpose of illustration. During a royal tour, a diary of each day's events from the time the Prince leaves York House until his return to London is kept. It is written up daily by a member of the Prince's secretarial staff, and submitted each day to the Prince, who may add to it some notes of his own.

IS HOUSEKEEPING A MAN'S JOB?

DOMESTIC duties, by common consent, may have been relegated to the female of the species since the beginning of things, but there appears to be one man, at least, who boldly announces that housekeeping is a man's job. Moreover, he has tried it, on a scientific basis, and made it pay. A woman discovered this remarkable male. She is a writer for *The Woman's Citizen*, and she indicates that both she, and a number of other upstanding, modern women, believe that the man is right. She is not precisely "an old-fashioned woman," she admits: in fact she seems to belong to that large group of modern women who have gone much "outside the home," even to holding down "a regular job," much in the manner of the masterful male. She works in the bond department of a city bank, a position which, as she says, "keeps me in touch with men and big business, and I enjoy it." Housework does not interest her. Putting it concretely, she says: "Food is such a recurrent matter, like washing of faces, that, since I have other interests, meals have only their proportionate share of my life." However, coming to the subject of the young man with housekeeping inclinations, so at variance with her own, she writes:

Going out to lunch recently, I found waiting for me the upstanding son of a good friend, who fell into step beside me. He is such a fine young collegian that more than one girl cast a noticing eye upon us. Mother, he said, was well and Dad had gone to Chicago for a few days. He himself was enjoying his work. Should we lunch here? Clever place, he had heard. We would. As he deftly served me, we chatted of "men and mice and mummies"—especially school affairs.

"What are you majoring in, Tom?" I asked. "Engineering?"

"No. Domestic Science. Won't you have this bit of the duck? It is better than the piece you have, I think."

I took the morsel offered. Evidently he had not heard my question aright, or I had misunderstood his reply. Presently, my accurate soul strangely disturbed, I came back to my question.

"I think your mother has never mentioned your major course. What are you majoring in?" speaking quite clearly and listening very closely.

"I am majoring in Domestic Science, or Home Economics, if you prefer the more recent term, tho I like the old designation—Domestic Science," he returned just as distinctly and slowly. He was not blushing and he was not joking!

I put down my fork and looked at him. "I guess I'm getting old," I said feebly.

Tom laughed. "Oh no, you're not. Finish your dessert and then I'll tell you why I am majoring in Domestic Science."

So when I had quite finished, Tom began.

"In the first place, I have no particular bent. There is no special thing that I would rather do than anything else. From a small boy I dabbled with everything that came along, but no one thing stuck. I could drop each for the next without a pang. Only modern-day vocational methods could be applied to determine my future activities. I began to analyze conditions. The vital needs of mankind are food, shelter and clothes, but the greatest of these is food—a never-ending supply.

"I ought, then, to take up some phase of that ceaseless demand. That was my first conclusion. Under that came production, transportation and marketing, wholesale preparation, like canning, dairies and packing, wholesale and retail stores, and finally serving in our homes, restaurants, hotels, etc. I went on more slowly here.

"I looked up each section and its subdivisions carefully, especially new features in each line, trying to discern future development. One by one it was demonstrated that they were already overloaded. I could see no future in them for me. I came to the last one—the serving of food to the individual. At first my research there was only casual, my subconscious thought being that it was woman's work to prepare food for the immediate consumption.

"Just at that time a stirring political article came to my notice. In substance it said the fact that because things always had been so, might be the very excellent reason for looking at them the second time to see if changes were overdue. While I was thinking that over, but not applying it to myself, mother came down to spend the week with me, and she said:

"'I am so sick and tired of housekeeping, son, that if it did not look like deserting the ship, we would go to a hotel to live. Of course your father would never consent, anyway,' she added ruefully, 'but I am so weary of "what shall we eat and wherewithal shall we be clothed—"' and she looked it."

Tom paused to look out at the passing crowds thoughtfully, records the reporter of

Your White Teeth -
do you know how to keep them safe ?

Only active mouth glands can protect them from decay

WHITE, shining teeth, a wonderful smile—thousands of men and women possess this real charm today.

Yet few of them are escaping tooth decay.

The usual gritty polishing that makes your teeth so white, (and it is often harsh enough to endanger the enamel and your gums) *can remove the acids of decay only while you brush.* Five minutes later the acids collect again.

Dentists say an abnormal mouth condition is rendering ordinary methods of cleaning useless against this decay.

Unsuspected—Dry Mouth is the real cause of tooth decay

Dentists say that practically no one today has a normally moist mouth. Modern foods, too soft, too quickly swallowed, no longer give the mouth glands enough exercise. Gradually their alkaline fluids cease to flow. And in your Dry Mouth, your teeth deprived of nature's protective fluids, are inevitably eaten by the acids of decay.

No amount of polishing can correct this curious condition. It must be reached through the mouth glands themselves.

Stimulate the mouth glands

Pebeco is the simple, natural way to prevent tooth decay. It acts directly on the salivary glands. As soon as it enters your mouth it starts a full, normal flow of alkaline saliva.

With constant daily use Pebeco completely restores the natural, protective action of your glands. Their alkaline fluids again bathe your teeth day and night. The acids of decay are neutralized as fast as they form. And the deadly mucin and tartar deposits are gently softened and removed.

Pebeco leaves your gums clean and soothed—your whole mouth, normal and healthy. And in this healthy mouth, your teeth are kept not only white and shining, but safe.

Your teeth affect your whole appearance. Keep them shining and sound with Pebeco

Send for a trial tube of Pebeco. Made only by Pebeco, Inc. Sole Distributors: Lehn & Fink, Inc. Canadian Agents: H. F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., 10 McCaul St., Toronto, Ont. All druggists.

Free Offer!

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

Send coupon today for Free Generous Tube

LEHN & FINK, Inc., Sole Distributors, Dept. G-27
635 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.
Send me free your new large sized sample tube of Pebeco.

Name...

Street...

City.......................................State..................

FACTS ABOUT A FAMOUS FAMILY

General Motors has a car in every price class and aims to give the best value for your money. You can buy it out of income, just as you buy a home.

"Which car shall we buy?"

More than ever the public asks, before buying a car or truck: "Is it of an established make? Is the organization behind it strong? Will parts and service be readily available? Will it therefore have high resale value?"

Each General Motors car is an established car; see their names below. Behind each car and truck are the resources of the whole big family. Each has parts, accessories and equipment made largely by General Motors and sold and serviced everywhere. And these factors, plus intrinsic worth, make for resale value.

So you are doubly assured of value and satisfaction when the car or truck you buy is a "Product of General Motors."

GENERAL MOTORS

BUICK · CADILLAC · CHEVROLET · OAKLAND
OLDSMOBILE · GMC TRUCKS

General Motors cars, trucks and Delco-Light products may be purchased on the *GMAC* Payment Plan. Insurance service furnished by General Exchange Corporation.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the conversation; then he went on, with a smile:

"That woke me up, for I am fond of mother, you may have noticed. I could see that we couldn't give up our comfortable home, but we couldn't kill mother to keep it either. For a couple of weeks those facts fermented in my mind, and the froth blew off a little.

"That summer I experimented cautiously. Mother took three months off with her home people, playing around as she liked, and I kept house. I let the maids have a month's vacation on pay and hired two ex-service boys, who did easily what three maids had done. I did the work alone as mother often had to do, for domestic help is hard to get. On all my experimenting that summer I set one test: If father was comfortable and serene, that experiment was a success. If he wondered 'when your mother would come home,' that trial was a failure.

"One thing I found out—*housekeeping is a man's job*, to use the parlance of the day in a double meaning.

"Another thing I found out is that young women of to-day will not do it willingly. They may do it because they love men who feel that 'woman's place is in the home,' but they feel it unfair, some way.

"I'm not explaining *why* they do. I don't know why, but I'm convinced that they hate it, and that the tendency now is away from individual homes. I worked all that winter on a survey on this point. I counted young women on streets, in restaurants, in stores, in factories. I actually canvassed for a few days, to get at the per cent. in domestic service. I haunted employment agencies. I studied cooperative schemes. I don't know what I didn't do, trying to get my ground on this, and I am satisfied that the homes of the future are going to be maintained from the outside. Compare the home of twenty-five years ago with your own. You buy heat, light, hot and cold water, laundry, bread, clothing"—Tom caught himself commencing to argue and grinned broadly.

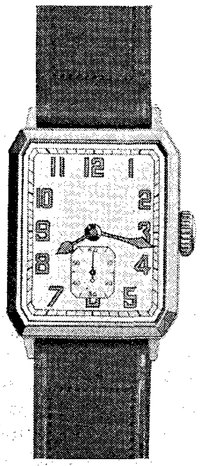
"To cut it short, the big business of the near future is that of 'ready-made' homes, and I'm going to be in on the ground floor.

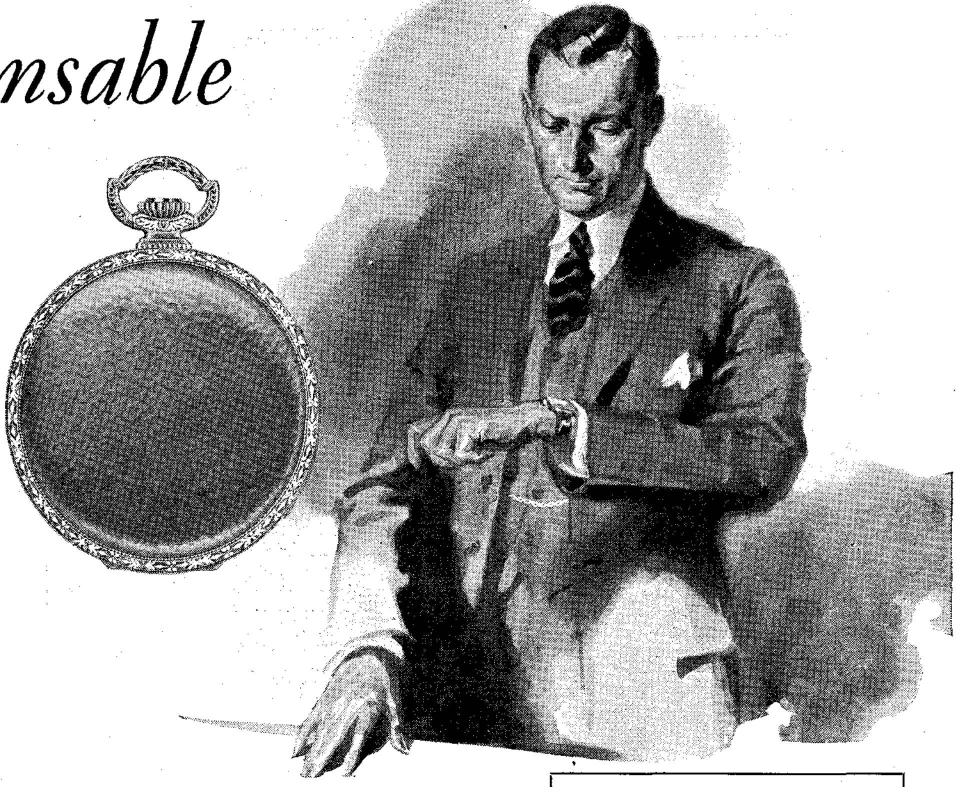
"I am majoring in Domestic Science, tho I do not get it at the same angle the girls do. But I'm doing everything they do. I make beautiful angel food and divinity, tho I'm not filling a hope chest, and I suspect that not many of them are, either.

"I'm not prophesying just what direction the trend will take, but my mind is open and I'm reading everything on the line. Just now I'm directing mother's home and four others in the same locality. Mother budgeted her expenses and added ten dollars a month to it. On that I run the place, maintain the standard, and the surplus is mine. I use ex-service men instead of maids, and they work on a schedule, going from one home to another. Having five homes, I buy in quantity and I'll confide the information that I've done better financially than I dreamed of. These five women say they like the plan, but they are all women of unusual intelligence, as anxious for the plan to work as I am. If they want any change they consult me, and I see that it is done.

"You can see that ignorant women would find fault directly with the men, or ask all sorts of service at all hours as they do now

Why men now think two watches *indispensable*





BECAUSE most men have learned that time, like men and methods, must be organized for true economy in business, a great many of them have come to look upon the possession of two watches as an absolute necessity.

They cannot, of course, do without the pocket watch. With a vest it is at all times the correct watch to wear.

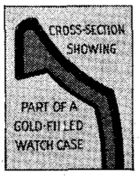
But with the strap watch, they find, wherever they may be, at their desks or on the golf course, in their shirt sleeves or bundled up in heavy overcoats on winter days, a simple downward glance with a slight movement of the arm gives them the time at once.

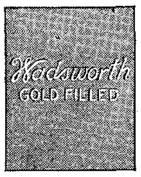
You, too, can enjoy this convenience at small expense, for a good watch costs no more than a suit of clothes.

But whether it is a pocket or a strap watch that you are now about to buy, it is important that you consider the quality of the case quite as much as that of the movement.

Among the Wadsworth creations you will find a case exactly suited to your taste, and at a price within your means—a case of distinctive beauty and with that exactness of fit which is so essential to the protection of the watch movement.

Whatever the type of watch you select, whether a pocket watch or a strap, you can depend upon the name Wadsworth as your assurance of a case not only of correct design, but of the finest material and workmanship.





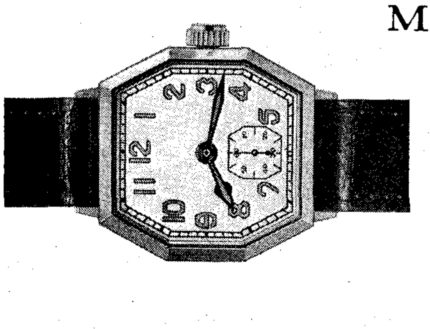
EVERY "Wadsworth Gold Filled" watch case is made by welding together two surfaces of solid gold with a layer of stronger metal between. The fineness and thickness of gold used fully meets the standard of quality recently approved by the U. S. Federal Trade Commission.

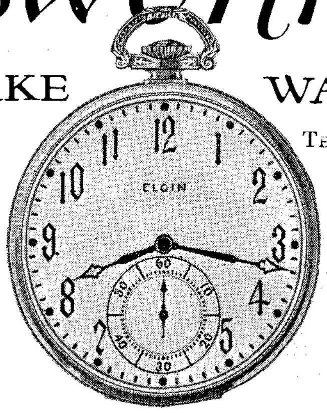
The result is a watch case of moderate price, gold inside and out, but stronger and stiffer than a *thin* solid gold case of equal price.

When you buy a watch, therefore, be sure that the mark "Wadsworth Gold Filled" is stamped in the case. You can trust this mark as implicitly as you would the mark "Wadsworth Solid Gold" or "Wadsworth Sterling." For the name Wadsworth appears only in watch cases which conform to these three standards of quality approved by the government.

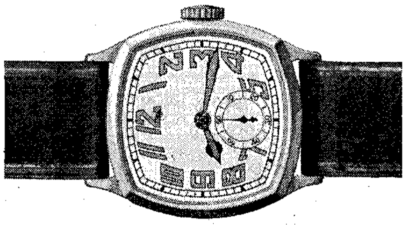
Wadsworth Cases

MAKE WATCHES BEAUTIFUL





THE WADSWORTH WATCH CASE COMPANY, DAYTON, KY.
Suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio



Send the Coupon

Maybe your teeth are gloriously clear, simply clouded with a film coat. Thousands have gleaming wonderful teeth without knowing it . . . you may be one. Make this remarkable test and find out.

Gloriously Clear Teeth

Why you may already have them—and yet not realize it

Make this unique test. Find out what beauty is beneath the dingy film that clouds your teeth

DO you seriously want dazzlingly clear teeth?—teeth that add immeasurably to your personality and attractiveness?

You can have them, if you wish. That's been proved times without number. But not by continuing with old methods of cleansing and of brushing.

Modern science has discovered a new way. A radically different principle from old ways; and based on latest scientific findings. This offers you a test, free. Simply mail the coupon.

How to gain them—quickly

There's a film on your teeth. Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel it. *Beneath it are the pretty teeth you envy in others.* Ordinary methods won't successfully remove it.

That is why this test is offered. For when you remove that film, you'll be surprised at what you find. You may actually have beautiful teeth already—*and yet not realize it.* Find out!

What that film is

Film is a viscous coat that is ever present, ever forming on your teeth.

Most tooth troubles now are traced to it. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. And they, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea and decay.

That film, too, absorbs stains . . . stains from food, from smoking, from various causes. And that is why your teeth look "off color."

You must remove it at least three times daily. And thus combat it constantly. Results in whiteness, in clearness and lustre are a revelation.

New methods now remove it

Old-time dentifrices could not successfully fight that film. So most people had dingy teeth. And tooth troubles increased alarmingly.

Now new methods have been found. And embodied in a new type tooth paste called Pepsodent.

It acts to curdle the film, then harmlessly to remove it. No soap, no chalk; no harsh grit dangerous to enamel.

Foremost dental authority of the world now urges this modern way. People of some 50 different nations employ it. It marks a new era in tooth health and beauty.

Thus this new way is changing the tooth cleansing habits of the world.

It proves the folly of ugly teeth. It gives better protection against pyorrhea, of tooth troubles both in adults and in children.

Ten days' use will prove its benefits. And that 10 days is offered to you as a test. Why not make it then?—*have* prettier teeth, whiter teeth?

Send the coupon

Mail the coupon now before you forget. You will thank us for what you find.

FILM the worst enemy to teeth
You can feel it with your tongue

FREE Mail this for 10-Day Tube

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 575, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Send to:

Pepsodent PAT. OFF REG. U. S.
The New-Day Quality Dentifrice
Endorsed by World's Dental Authority

Name..........
Address..........
Only one tube to a family 1764

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

with women servants. The movement may clarify into big hotels, but I think not."

As we walked back to the bank, the hurrying girls we met acknowledged a dominant man in swift, appraising glances, but I cling to my old faiths and the ways of my fathers, and I am having an earthquake in my mind.

My place is not "in the home," but ought not *other* women to stay there?

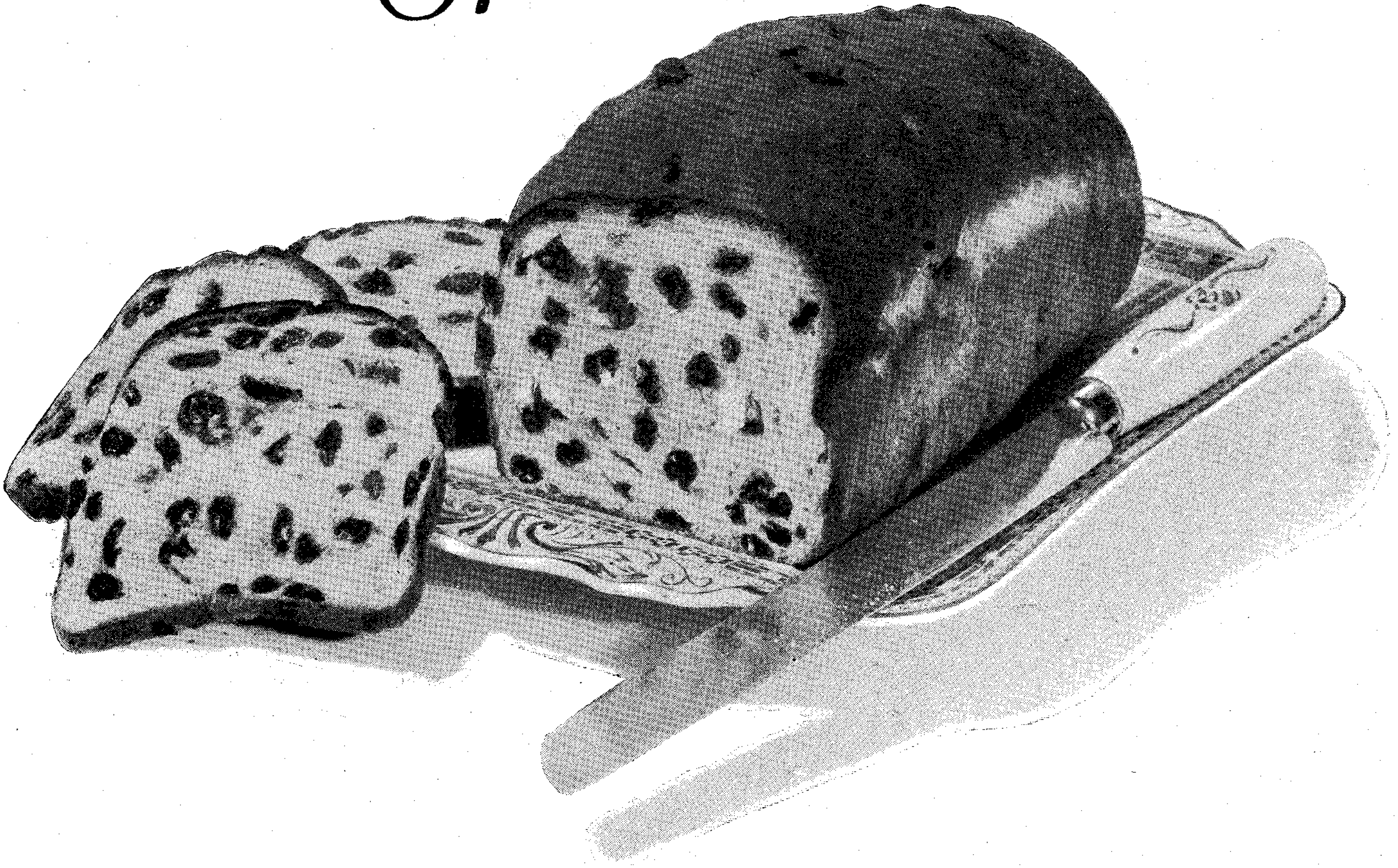
THE OLD-FASHIONED "COUNTRY DOCTOR" DISAPPEARING

WHERE is the "family physician," friend and counselor in the home of city or town? Where is the "country doctor," hero of dark nights and bad roads, himself a kind of knight-errant, always ready to respond to the call of distress? His place has largely been taken, we are told, by white-clad, bespectacled figures, forever blinking over test tubes, and they do not go out among the people, but are firmly established, with regular office hours, in offices, clinics, or laboratories. For science and modern medical requirements are on the trail of the old-fashioned doctor, with his hit-or-miss methods, his rough-and-ready operations and advice. He is rapidly disappearing, declares the President of the American Medical Association, Dr. William Allen Pusey, of Chicago, and this high medical authority is responsible for the statement that the country is facing a real danger in his disappearance. The modern specialist may be all right in his way, says Dr. Pusey, but he does not fill the place taken by the family physician and the country doctor. The older men may not have been so scientific, but they carried messages of cheer and reassurance oftentimes as valuable as medicine. According to Dr. Pusey, writes Carlos F. Hurd in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch:*

> Their disappearance is due to the higher standards and increased requirements of medical education, the greater time and cost of such preparation.
>
> Twenty-five years ago the requirement for admission to medical practise was a medical school course which did not have to be more than three years in length. To-day, as summarized by Dr. Pusey, a five-year course of medical preparation, including one year of hospital work, and an additional two years' preliminary college work, are required for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.
>
> The increase in requirements, made for the purpose of elevating the professional standards, has overshot the mark, Dr. Pusey believes, and has caused it to come to pass that only specialists and city practitioners are being trained, and that necessary fields of medical service to the public are being abandoned. The remedy, he believes, is a reduction in the requirements, which shall lessen the time of preparation by two years or more, and lessen its cost accordingly.

Dr. Pusey finds, after a wide-spread

RAISIN BREAD *Special* on Wednesdays



—laden with the goodness of Sun-Maids

It's a finer kind of Raisin Bread that your baker offers you now—loaves beautifully browned, with a rich and fragrant goodness in every slice. He fills each loaf with plump and luscious Sun-Maids! And it's "special for Wednesdays," for everywhere the custom is to serve Raisin Bread on Wednesday. Why not make this delightful yet inexpensive mid-week treat a regular feature of your Wednesday menus? Just place a standing order with your baker or grocer.

Endorsed by bakers everywhere, including the Retail Bakers' Association of America, the American Bakers' Association, and the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada

Sun-Maid Baker

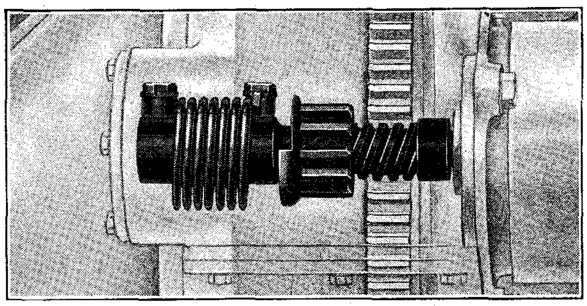
ECLIPSE
FINE WORKMANSHIP BENDIX DRIVE DEPENDABLE QUALITY

Go where you will—and when you will—the Eclipse Bendix Drive is ready and waiting to crank your car.

ECLIPSE MACHINE CO.
ELMIRA, N.Y.

ECLIPSE MACHINE COMPANY, *Ltd.*
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

THE CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN STARTING MOTOR AND ENGINE



"THE MECHANICAL HAND THAT CRANKS YOUR CAR"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

investigation, reports Mr. Hurd, that physicians of the older generation are numerous enough to keep this difficulty from being acute in cities and towns for the present, but:

> The situation in the country he found to be serious now, and growing more serious constantly. He found that country practitioners are relatively old men, and that young physicians are not going to the country in sufficient numbers to fill the vacancies. A direct result is the lack of any physicians in many counties and large rural regions, irrespective of county lines. Because of this, infants in increasing number are brought into the world without the aid of physicians, and this tends to increase infant mortality. An increase of the death rate of infants in rural regions is shown to have occurred, he declares, in a period when infant death rates generally are being decreased.
>
> Allowance is made by Dr. Pusey for various factors—the automobile and good roads, which make it possible for more country patients to go to city or large-town physicians; the small hospital and the wider distribution of trained nurses.
>
> "All these together," Dr. Pusey says, "do not overcome the menace of the passing of the country doctor. Who," he asks, "is to take over the function of the family doctor in the cities, and who is to replace the local doctor in the country? If we can not produce, or by a course of monastic pride in medical education can prevent, the production of doctors who will go into country practise, who is to take over the function of the country doctor of the older generation after he is gone? Will it be the self-developed incompetent without medical training, the quack or the various irregulars and cultists that are sure to be allowed to flock into practise after short and useless courses; the nurse or the midwife, whether trained or untrained, or state medicine in some form or another of medical socialism?
>
> "The chief reason for our new difficulties is that medical education has made the license to practise medicine so expensive that those who are now paying the high price for this license exact a correspondingly high price for their services under it. As you increase the cost of any needed article you increase the price at which it will be sold. Altho the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals estimates that 80 to 90 per cent. of all patients could properly be cared for by the general practitioner and that 90 per cent. could be properly cared for in their homes or in the physician's office, we are educating men to be specialists or who are able to choose to do their practise chiefly in hospitals.
>
> "Medical students are now in excessive proportion city boys. They are in disproportionate degree from foreign families, who, imbued with the caste traditions of the profession abroad, are ambitious, when they become prosperous, that some of their children may have the social advantages that the medical caste has in the lands from which they come. These city students have no thought of going to the country. They know only the city, and in the city they remain."
>
> Dr. Pusey says the city problem is relatively less important, as there is no prospect of a shortage of physicians in the cities. For the critical condition in the country,

LIFE insurance is a business that is self-advertising.

Every claim paid tells its own story—teaches its own lesson.

The Prudential has paid over 3,800,000 death claims, to say nothing of disability payments and matured endowments.

This means that it has been able to directly benefit many millions of people. It explains why the Prudential Man has such a long list of appreciative friends.

Give him a chance to become better acquainted with you.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
EDWARD D. DUFFIELD *President* OF AMERICA HOME OFFICE: NEWARK *New Jersey*

THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS—EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED.

DRY BRUSH
KOLYNOS
DENTAL CREAM
TRADE MARK

The daily way to
Check Decay
—kill the germs
that cause it

Will you reach old age with all your teeth?

YOU BRUSH YOUR TEETH FAITHFULLY. You brush them carefully. Yet when you visit your dentist you are often surprised at the number of cavities his instruments reveal.

You feel baffled. Others seemingly no more careful than yourself enjoy the blessing of sound teeth. What is the trouble?

The trouble is that your teeth require a certain kind of protection which you are failing to give them—the protection they need is adequate dental care and the daily use of a *germ-killing* dentifrice.

The protection they need is the germicidal protection of Kolynos Dental Cream. Kolynos not only keeps your teeth white and glistening, but its main properties are highly antiseptic—extremely important properties if you are to have sound teeth, teeth free from dangerous, offensive, and painful cavities.

FREE—Enough Kolynos to brush your teeth 22 times, ½ inch to the brushing.

KOLYNOS COMPANY, Dept. 5-D3
New Haven, Conn.

Send sample tube to:

Name..................................

Street..................................

City..................................

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

he says, the only practical means being considered is a form of state medicine, or medical socialism—an organized medical service maintained by the State.

To meet this situation, Dr. Pusey proposes definite reductions in the requirements of medical education. In place of the present requirement of two years of college study and a five-year medical course including one year of hospital, he proposes a high school education as an entrance requirement; and a minimum medical course of four or four and one-half years, including one year's hospital internship.

Experience has shown, he says, that with the proposed requirement, qualified physicians will be trained and that enough physicians will go to the country to meet the need.

"An education that takes one through an accredited high school," Dr. Pusey writes, "does not leave its students unequal to taking up the study of medicine. As a matter of fact, we are insisting on the premedical collegiate years, not so much in order to increase the general education of our students as to push back into this course parts of the medical curriculum. We are not actually increasing the preliminary general culture of our students, but increasing the length of their medical education. There is no limit to our appetite in this direction. Our attitude with regard to the rest of education is like that of Josh Billings, who was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations on the altar of his country."

As St. Louis is the center of medical education, reports Mr. Hurd, Dr. Pusey's views have aroused special interest. He has presented them in a series of articles, in the weekly *Journal* of the American Medical Association, published in Chicago. His conclusions are disputed by the heads of the two leading medical institutions of St. Louis, reports Mr. Hurd, Washington University Medical School and St. Louis University of Medicine. Dr. Hanau W. Loeb, Dean of the latter school, is quoted as saying:

> I do not oppose a decrease in the cost of medical education; I think the cost could be very greatly reduced if we followed the business principles which are ordinarily used in the industries and which are employed in many colleges of arts and sciences, namely, thinning out the overhead through greater production, without impairing the quality.
>
> I am unalterably opposed to any lowering of the requirements. . . .
>
> The four-year medical course is all too short for a moderately satisfactory minimum medical training. The medical schools can not be blamed for the time it takes to teach medicine; the progress of medicine has been so great that the time assigned is even now insufficient to give an adequate amount of the instruction required. Even the four years demanded by medical schools at present are admitted by the medical graduate himself to be insufficient for his needs, for practically every one takes an additional year of hospital instruction before entering practise, altho such internship is required in only a few States. Less than 1 per cent. of our own graduates during the past five years, have gone into practise without taking an internship.
>
> The relative paucity of rural physicians, which Dr. Pusey discusses at length, is not due to the requirements of the medical schools, but rather to the general cityward shift of the population. Physicians, like lawyers, bankers, merchants, laboring men and other classes, seek the city for what the city offers. Nothing thus far devised has checked the cityward flow. I am sure that, so far as physicians are concerned, nothing but a change in the supply-and-demand relations can exert a corrective influence.
>
> After all, the poor boy's problem is not essentially different to-day than it was a generation ago. The present expense requirement for the medical course of $800 to $1,000 per year presents no greater problem than the requirement of $300 to $500 per year did twenty or twenty-five years ago, as I can testify from the fulness of my experience of over thirty-five years as a student, physician and medical school administrator. I have had ample opportunity of observing the changing values of the dollar during these many years.

THE ALPINE CLIMBER WHO SAVED *HIMSELF* WHILE HIS COMPANIONS PERISHED

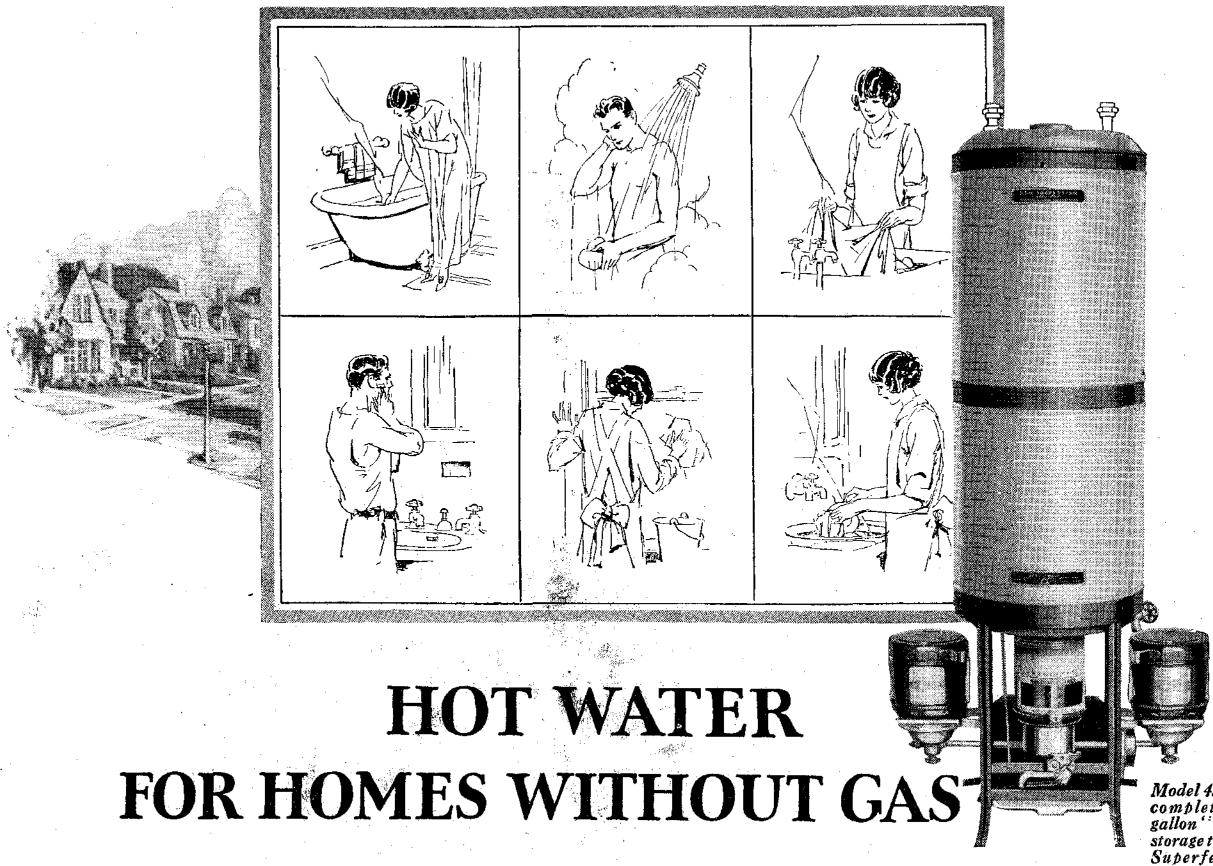
BOTH as a "sporting proposition" and a matter of working morality, what is the answer to a situation like this:

Four mountain climbers are ascending a steep precipice. The men are tied together, and three slip over the edge, fast pulling the fourth to his doom. The fourth man cuts the rope in the nick of time and saves himself. The question is, did he do right?

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn dealt with this situation in the course of one of his Sunday afternoon "Question and Answer Periods," which he conducts by radio. The eminent pastor gave his opinion, but, apparently, it did not agree with the opinions of many of his hearers. The whole matter became so important to the Boston public that the Boston *Herald* went to the trouble of collecting some representative views, from laymen as well as from specialists in morality. The *Herald's* reporter, Dana Tiverton, presents the complete problem, as well as the replies, in the following manner:

> Four men were crawling up a precipitous icy mountainside in the heart of the Alps; they were heavily drest against the cold and wearing caulked boots.
>
> Slowly they pulled their way up a narrow inclined shelf, which seemed hardly wide enough to furnish footing for a fly. All were roped together, the strong cord stoutly tied about their waists. If one slipt, the other three held him from starting down the mountain.
>
> Below their feet the ledges fell away abruptly. Down, down, down, the eye followed them, until vision was lost in the sparkling, limitless chasm.
>
> Walking like flies on the almost perpendicular wall of rocks and ice, the men started to pull themselves over the brink on to a protruding ledge, which would furnish a temporary resting place.
>
> The first man in line caught a jagged rock with his Alpine stick and pulled himself over the edge. The second man reached

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Mo.



Model 431—Comes complete with 30 gallon "Stay-Hot" storage tank. Giant Superfex Burners, thermostatic shut off and copper coils.

HOT WATER
FOR HOMES WITHOUT GAS

Important news for you if you live in suburbs or country. A solution of your hot water problem.

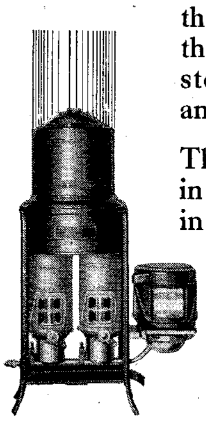
The Perfection Kerosene Water Heater will provide an ample supply of hot water any time, anywhere. This has been made possible by the invention of more powerful oil burners—the same burners which are used on the finest models of Perfection oil cook stoves, famous for their reliability and satisfactory service.

These burners will give you hot water in *5 minutes,* enough for washing dishes in *10 minutes,* for a bath in *30 minutes.*

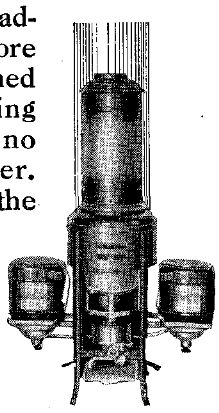
The Perfection Water Heater has the best features of modern water heating equipment, including thermostats which automatically turn out the flame when the water is hot. One model is equipped with the "Stay Hot" tank which, like a giant Thermos bottle, keeps the water hot for 36 hours. These exclusive features provide unusual convenience and economy.

Think how you would enjoy the advantages of this new heater. No more lukewarm water from the old fashioned water back. No more coal-burning water heaters to bother with—no more uncertainty about hot water. The Perfection is easy to operate—the clean, modern method of water heating in homes without gas.

You owe it to yourself to investigate this new convenience. There are four styles and prices. One of them will fit your needs.



Model 412—A low priced, big value heater with two "Extra Fast" Blue Chimney Perfection Burners. Attaches to any storage tank.



Model 421—With Giant Superfex Burners, thermostatic shut off, triple copper coils. Attaches to any storage tank.

Send for further information. The coupon is for your convenience.

THE CLEVELAND METAL PRODUCTS CO., *7525 Platt Ave., Cleveland, Ohio*
In Canada, the Perfection Stove Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario

PERFECTION
Kerosene Water Heaters

Every Owner of a Home Without Gas owes it to himself to investigate these new heaters which give the satisfaction, dependability and economy of a gas water heater, with kerosene. Mail the coupon today.

The
Cleveland
Metal
Products Co.
7525 Platt Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Gentlemen:

Send me full information about your Perfection Kerosene Water Heaters.

Name ________________

Address ________________

☐ *I have running water*
☐ *I do not have running water*

Which paint store

The correct material for any painting job regardless of what clerk waits upon you

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

WHICH paint store in your town is "Paint Headquarters?"

It is that store that saves you costly mistakes by means of the unique Household Guide that *stops* mistakes in painting—a service which other stores cannot give.

It is that store which is run on the knowledge that each surface in your home needs *its own type of paint*—of varnishes, of stains and of enamels.

That store, in securing the Household Painting Guide for you, has done a great thing. *You are served there, not merely waited upon.*

It is now simple and safe for you to buy paints, varnishes, stains and enamels.

The Household Painting Guide is as easy to use as a color card. On a line with each surface are the correct materials—each specially made.

Save this copy of the "Guide" and order the correct finishes by name.

Go to "Paint Headquarters," *in your town, to get the benefit of the Household Guide.*

The Household Guide is shown in the window and inside the store. You will deal with a *merchant*—benefit by his experience. Let him suggest some good painters when you want skilled help. Ask him for a copy of an even more extensive "Guide."

You can get free individual suggestions on any decorative work for the asking—write to the Sherwin-Williams Dep't of Home Decoration. A helpful booklet on painting problems (B-450) and a set of handsome color plates giving special decorative ideas also sent without charge. For the most complete book on Home Decoration ever issued send 50c (65c in Canada). Richly illustrated with many plates in color. Contains 177 pages of authoritative information compiled by experts. Write Dept. B-435, 650 Canal Rd., Cleveland, O.

Who wants a new dining room?

Try this easy way: Plan a brand new *color scheme.* You never would know your old dining room for the same place. Original lovely effects are produced every year by owners who find it fascinating and easy. A color scheme to set off any furnishings—even a new color scheme for the furniture if desired. A dining room that adds new interest to your entire home—a new room which reflects your taste.

Help that *is help*

Good painters on big jobs mean good work. If you have a painting job that calls for a painter ask Paint Headquarters for the names of good men. *If you hire a painter, hire a good one.*

gives you this ?

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS HOUSEHOLD PAINTING GUIDE

TRADE MARK

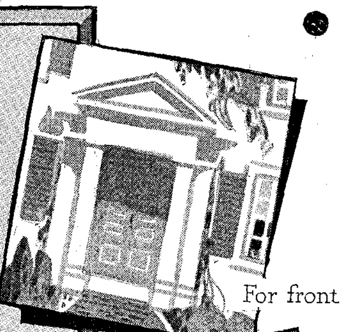
SURFACE	TO PAINT— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES	S-W *Auto Enamel:* for the man who paints his own car	S-W *Auto Enamel Clear:* a colorless varnish		S W *Auto Enamel:* assorted colors
AUTOMOBILE TOPS and SEATS	S-W *Auto Top and* S-W *Auto Seat Dressing*			
BRICK	SWP *House Paint:* a full oil gloss S-W *Concrete Wall Finish:* dull finish			*Old Dutch Enamel:* full gloss for outside exposure
CEILINGS, Interior	*Flat-Tone:* the washable flat oil paint	*Scar-Not Varnish:* for woodwork only, such as beamed ceilings, etc	S-W *Handcraft Stain:* penetrating spirit stain for new hardwood *Floorlac:* varnish and stain combined, new or old wood	*Enameloid:* assorted colors
Exterior	SWP *House Paint*	*Rexpar Varnish:* weather resisting, for porch ceilings, etc.	S-W *Oil Stain:* for new wood	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect
CONCRETE	S-W *Concrete Wall Finish:* a paint, resists weather			
DOORS, Interior	SWP *House Paint*	*Scar-Not Varnish:* gloss *Velvet Finish Varnish No. 1044:* dries to a dull finish without rubbing	*Floorlac:* a varnish and stain combined S-W *Handcraft Stain:* penetrating spirit stain for new wood only	*Enameloid:* assorted colors
Exterior	SWP *House Paint*	*Rexpar Varnish:* weather resisting spar varnish	S-W *Oil Stain:* for new wood	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory, for interior and exterior
FENCES	SWP *House Paint* *Metalastic* (iron or wire only) S-W *Roof and Bridge Paint:* for rough work		S-W *Preservative Shingle Stain*	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)	S-W *Inside Floor Paint:* stands repeated scrubbing	*Mar-Not Varnish:* water resisting, heel-proof	*Floorlac:* a varnish and stain combined	S-W *Inside Floor Paint:* the enamel-like finish
Concrete	S-W *Concrete Floor Finish:* wears well, washes well			S-W *Concrete Floor Finish:* high-gloss, durable
Porch	S-W *Porch and Deck Paint*			
FURNITURE, Indoors	*Enameloid:* the decorative enamel	*Scar-Not Varnish:* stands hard usage	*Floorlac:* a varnish and stain combined	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect
Porch	*Enameloid:* assorted colors	*Rexpar Varnish:* weather resisting	S-W *Oil Stain:* for new wood	*Enameloid:* assorted colors
HOUSE or GARAGE Exterior	SWP *House Paint*	*Rexpar Varnish:* weather resisting	S-W *Preservative Shingle Stain*	*Old Dutch Enamel:* enduring gloss
LINOLEUM	S-W *Inside Floor Paint:* stands repeated scrubbing	*Mar-Not Varnish:* protects the pattern		S-W *Inside Floor Paint:* the enamel-like finish
RADIATORS	*Flat-Tone:* flat oil paint S-W *Aluminum* or *Gold Paint*			*Enameloid:* assorted colors
ROOFS, Shingle Metal Composition	S-W *Roof and Bridge Paint* *Metalastic* *Ebonol:* black coal tar paint		S-W *Preservative Shingle Stain*	
SCREENS	S-W *Screen Enamel*			S-W *Screen Enamel*
TOYS	S-W *Family Paint:* assorted colors	*Rexpar Varnish*	*Floorlac:* (inside use) a varnish and stain combined	*Enameloid:* assorted colors
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	*Flat-Tone:* the washable flat oil paint SWP *House Paint:* a full oil gloss			*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect *Enameloid:* assorted colors
WICKER	*Enameloid:* high gloss assorted colors	*Rexpar Varnish:* durable, elastic	*Floorlac:* a varnish and stain combined	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect
WOODWORK, Interior	SWP *House Paint:* gloss *Flat-Tone:* flat oil paint	*Scar-Not Varnish:* high gloss but can be rubbed to a dull finish *Velvet Finish Varnish No. 1044:* dries dull without rubbing	S-W *Handcraft Stain:* penetrating spirit stain for new hardwood S-W *Oil Stain:* for new softwood *Floorlac:* for new or old wood a varnish and stain combined	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory, dull or gloss, aristocrat of enamels, specified by leading architects *Enameloid:* assorted colors

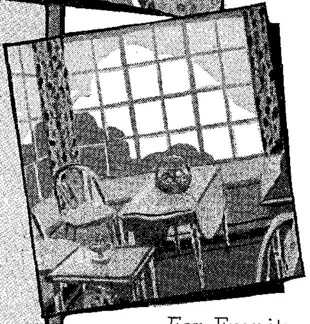
For Removing Paint and Varnish use Taxite—quick—easy—thorough—economical—can be used by anyone—on any surface.

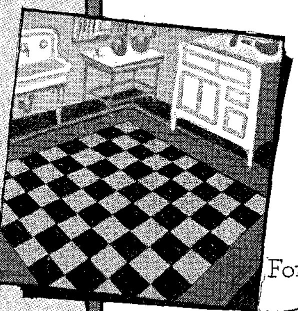
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

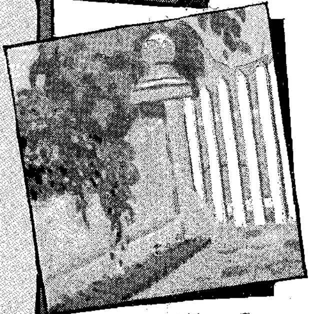
For Cleaning Painted and Varnished Surfaces use Flaxoap. Made from linseed oil—contains no free alkali—restores original lustre.

Copyright 1925 by the Sherwin-Williams Co.


For front Doors


For Furniture


For Linoleum


For Concrete

New!

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Payment Plan

Arrangements have now been perfected by Sherwin-Williams whereby the painting of residential property may readily be arranged on a convenient payment basis. Recognized business practise is now, therefore, made available to the property owner without difficulty or red tape. The Sherwin-Williams "Paint Headquarters" Dealer will gladly give you full information.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Drink it through Stone's Sanitary Straws

Clever hostesses always use them

Because they add a touch of clever originality and daintiness, Stone's Straws are universal favorites. They are used in the best homes everywhere. They add the finishing touch to every cold drink.

Always use Stone's Straws when serving milk to children. They prevent gulping, thereby aiding digestion. Also use them at the Soda Fountain and with bottled drinks. Made and packed entirely by machinery, they are absolutely sanitary.

Get a convenient Home Package—several weeks' supply—at your druggist's, 10c. If your druggist cannot supply you, send us his name and address and 10c. and we will see that you are supplied at once.

The Stone Straw Co
EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS
GENERAL OFFICES—WASHINGTON, D. C.
FACTORIES:
WASHINGTON, D. C. BALTIMORE, MD.

STONE'S SANITARY STRAWS
10¢
The best drink tastes better through a Straw
TAKE HOME A BOX

Get the Home Package at your Druggist's 10¢

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

out, grasped the rock, and started to follow suit. Then the tragedy happened.

The third man slipt. There was a mad scramble and sound of spikes grating on the ice. The rope was slack between him and the second man, so he fell back, bumping into the fourth and pushing him from his feet. Both fell from the ledge and dangled over the face of the cliff. The second man held tightly on to his stick, but it slipt from the ledge of rock, and he, too, went over the edge, fighting desperately.

The leader had meanwhile secured a good footing, and had braced his stick in a crevice. Leaning back, his muscles tense, he waited for the terrific yank on the rope as he saw his comrades slipping. Over went the one nearest. He steeled himself and met the shock. But the weight of three men lying on the sharp slope was gradually pulling the strength out of him. He started slipping toward the brink, his stick nearly useless.

He suddenly thought of the knife in his pocket. He could cut the rope and save his own life. Or he could go over the edge with the rest to an almost sure death. He thought of his wife, his children and his friends. There was only a second to spare. Out came the knife. There was frantic slashing—the last strand parted—there was a swirling sound of sliding below. He was saved.

Did he do right? Many people have been thinking of that question this week, for Dr. Cadman answered it over the radio last Sunday. While thousands packed the auditorium in Brooklyn and hung on his every word, and hundreds of thousands more sat at home and listened to him over the air, he gave his answer to this much-discust question of right and wrong.

Here is the question, as stated to him briefly:

"Four young men, tied together, were ascending the Alps. They slipt on the ice. Three went over the precipice. The fourth, slowly pulled to the edge, cut the rope. Did he do right?"

Without hesitation, continues the reporter, Dr. Cadman gave his opinion:

"I suppose his motto was 'safety first.' There have been men, as you know, not by the score, but by the hundreds and even the thousands, as late as the last war—which I hope will be the last—who died for their comrades and shared a common fate. If that man had gone over with his comrades, he would have presented a far greater example. A man sometimes saves his life to lose it. Our Lord told us that 'He that loseth his life shall save it.'"

That is the verdict that has caused such a lot of discussion in the radio homes of America. Many people turned off their sets after the program was over, turned to members of the family, and asked, "Well, what do you think about it?" Some agree with Dr. Cadman's opinion—others feel that the man was amply justified in his action.

Many prominent Bostonians have given their opinions on the question. Many phases of experience are reflected in the wide variety of views which they present.

Chief Sennott of the Boston Fire Department has found himself in many situations where the loss of life was imminent, and knows how men think when confronted with the necessity for hair-trigger decisions which mean life or death.

"I believe the fourth gentleman did the perfectly right thing, provided he knew that he could not possibly save his comrades," said Chief Sennott. "If he could have accomplished anything in the way of aiding his unfortuntae friends, that would have been another story; but to deliberately reason, 'They are going, therefore I will be a coward if I do not go, too,' why, that is a false heroism, and to my mind is nothing more than foolhardiness. His going over with them would have accomplished nothing; therefore, why deliberately sacrifice another life?"

"Isn't it possible that his example of loyalty might be of benefit to the world?" asked the reporter.

"To say that his example of sacrifice would have been a splendid thing for man in general is fine, as far as it goes," answered Chief Sennott, "but who would have known what the real facts of the case were other than to know that four men went to their death over the cliff? These four men were alone. The mere fact that one cut the rope brings the question up, and I say again that if he was the right kind of a man, and he knew he could not aid his comrades, nor they themselves, he did quite right when he saved his own life."

Charles W. Blood, president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, declared that sacrifice of life under such circumstances comes under the head of "heroic gestures." His reply to the *Herald* man's request for a statement runs:

"I have had no experience on the Alps myself: in fact, I never climbed fastened to a rope, so I don't wish to answer that from the standpoint of a mountain climber," said Mr. Blood. "My personal opinion is that for a man to sacrifice his life when it is clearly of no avail falls under the head of heroic gestures—and that even without an audience. There is no use in a man's jumping to his death from the deck of a liner just because another man has done so. The man who is being dragged on the end of a rope toward the edge of a precipice has also obligations to his family, his friends, and society. He is not justified in sacrificing his life needlessly.

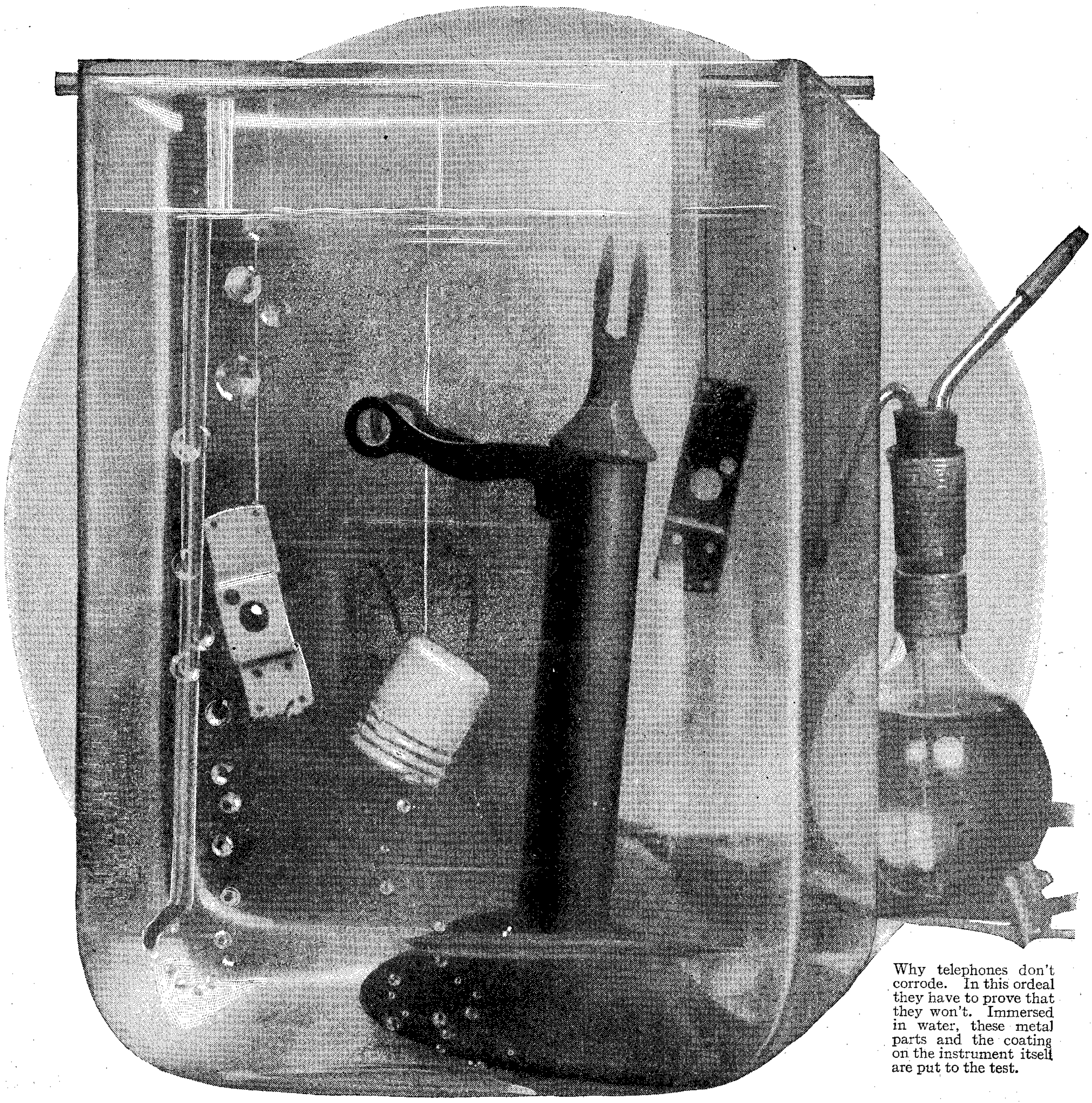
"However, I think that if there is even the remotest chance of his saving his comrades by hanging on, he should do so to the last gasp.

"I don't think this problem comes up very often, for every party climbing the Alps usually has a skilled guide, and often he can hook on somewhere with his stick and save the party, even when the others have started sliding."

"I remember that old question in college," said Judge Thomas Riley of Malden. "It used to come up in classes in moral theology and caused many a hot classroom debate. The whole moral question all turns upon whether or not the others can be considered aggressors upon the life of the man who cuts the rope.

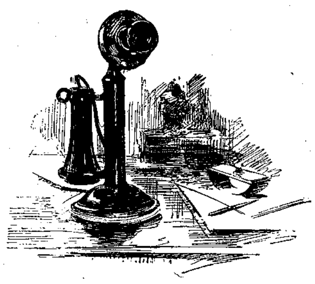
"It brings up the old question of the two men on the raft, one of whom is about to die. The raft can support only one. If the man who can live allows the other man to stay, both will die; if he pushes him off he will only be hastening the death of the other man, but may survive himself. That, in many ways, is a parallel case, for there is a positive action by the survivor, as in the mountain-climbing story when the man cut the rope.

"There are two attitudes on this question



Why telephones don't corrode. In this ordeal they have to prove that they won't. Immersed in water, these metal parts and the coating on the instrument itself are put to the test.

Submerged
—one of many hard tests



TELEPHONES must voice the words that people speak, and people live in ice-bound lands, under the humid heat of the tropics or where the air is desert dry.

In such corners of the earth human beings can withstand the rigors of the climate. Things of metal or of fibre may fail, but telephones must not.

That they may endure, Western Electric subjects its telephone products to tests even more exacting than those imposed by Service or Nature.

Western Electric

SINCE 1869 MAKERS OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Is this the End of Falling Hair and Baldness?

Liquid
VAN ESS
SCALP MASSAGE
VAN ESS LABORATORIES
CHICAGO

Hollow nipples feed the lotion directly to the hair follicles as you massage.

New Hair—or Money Back

Written guarantee given by your own dealer!

Our experience shows falling hair and baldness most always due to Infected Scalp Oil (Sebum). Now usually overcome. Hair actually grown on 91 heads in 100.

Written Guarantee to Grow Hair

This is a direct offer to grow hair on your head. An offer backed by written guarantee, *given by your own drug or department store*. If we fail, it costs you nothing. Over 800,000 men have made this test in the last two years.

Science has recently made amazing discoveries in hair treatment. We have proven that while 4 in 7 are either bald, or partly bald, at 40, only about nine in a hundred need ever be bald. Hair roots seldom die from natural causes. They can be revived. We have proved this by regrowing hair on 91 heads in 100.

Highest authorities approve this new way. Great dermatologists now employ it—many charge as much as $300.00 for similar basic treatment. Baldness is a symptom of a disease. It is most frequently a symptom of infection of the scalp oil (Sebum).

Infected Sebum

Sebum is an oil. It forms at the follicles of the hair. Its natural function is to supply the hair with oil.

But it often becomes infected. It cakes on the scalp; clogs the follicles and plugs them. Germs by the millions then start to feed upon the hair. Semi-baldness comes first; then comes total baldness. But remove that infection and your hair will usually return. We back this statement with a money-back guarantee. Hence it is folly for anyone with falling hair not to make the test.

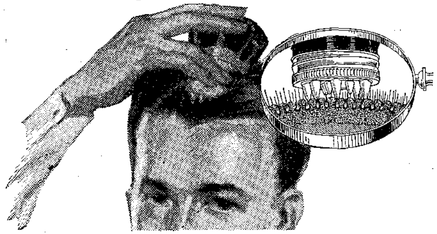
Now We Remove It

Our treatment is based on new principles. It penetrates to the follicles of the hair. It kills infection—removes the infected Sebum. Falling hair stops. It revives the sickly, undernourished hair roots, makes new hair grow. Remember, it is guaranteed.

Warrant Given by Your Dealer

The guarantee is positive, and promptly met. You are the judge. Your own drug or department store gives it with each 3-bottle purchase. Go today, ask for the Van Ess Treatment.

All drug and department stores in America handle Van Ess. We prefer *not* to ship by mail. Please order from your own local druggist or department store. Orders from outside U.S.A. will be filled direct from Van Ess Laboratories, 133E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill. Foreign orders must enclose postal money order at rate of $1.50 per bottle.



Note This New Way—

It Massages the Treatment Directly into the Follicles of the Hair

You can see from illustration that Van Ess is not a "tonic." You do not rub it in with your fingers. Each package comes with a rubber massage cap. The nipples are hollow. Just invert bottle, rub your head, and the nipples automatically feed lotion down into follicles of the scalp where it can do some good. It is very easy to apply. One minute each day is enough.

Van Ess Laboratories, Inc., 133E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

VAN ESS
Liquid
Scalp Massage

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

—that of the moral theologian and the legal expedient side. From the strict moral standpoint, he is not justified. The legal view is that he can not be blamed for cutting the rope when he is 'in extremis': that is, in an extreme situation where his life is in great danger. A man has a right to save his life if he finds himself in a situation where its sacrifice can do no good.

"I agree with Dr. Cadman perfectly on the strict moral aspect of the situation: he is right, as he usually is in his answers; but in practical application of this case I feel one could hardly expect the man to throw his life away when it would be of no good to any one."

Dr. A. Everett Austin of Commonwealth Avenue felt that it would be an unpardonable sin under any circumstances for an Alpine climber to cut the rope connecting him with the others. Dr. Austin has traveled widely on the Continent, notes the *Herald* reporter, and through contact with the out-of-door sport lovers of England and Germany has come into close sympathy with their attitude of "all for one and one for all." The Doctor's reply runs:

"When a group of men climb a precipitous mountain in this manner, tied together with ropes, they must rely on the integrity of their fellows—they must have faith that, come what may, each will stick with his fellows to the end.

"It is pretty hard for a man to say that his efforts to save his fellows would be of no avail. Sometimes, they say, it is possible for a man to turn the rope around a point of rock and hold the others, at least until his strength gives out. Meanwhile, there is always a possibility that help may come at any time—sometimes a very slight possibility but one which is ever present.

"I should say that under all circumstances the man ought to be a good sport and stick with the crowd. That is the implied promise he makes when he ties the rope around his waist. Luckily for the Alpine climbers' peace of mind, this harrowing problem does not come up often for solution. Most of the fatalities on the Alps are caused by avalanches."

Dr. A. F. Christian, a Back Bay physician, believes that the man who cut the rope did precisely what should have been done, all things considered, and his reply to the *Herald* reporter follows:

"It is better that three good and active men lose their lives than four or more. These four men, all friends of ambitious athletic inclinations, agreed to brave the dangers of mountain travel in a cooperative fellowship manner. Dangers were understood and faced in a manner becoming sportsmen. All was well until a mechanical law was overlooked or violated. Three fall—the life of the fourth man is in imminent danger—death is beckoning. His mind works quickly and decides that by his death the others can not be saved.

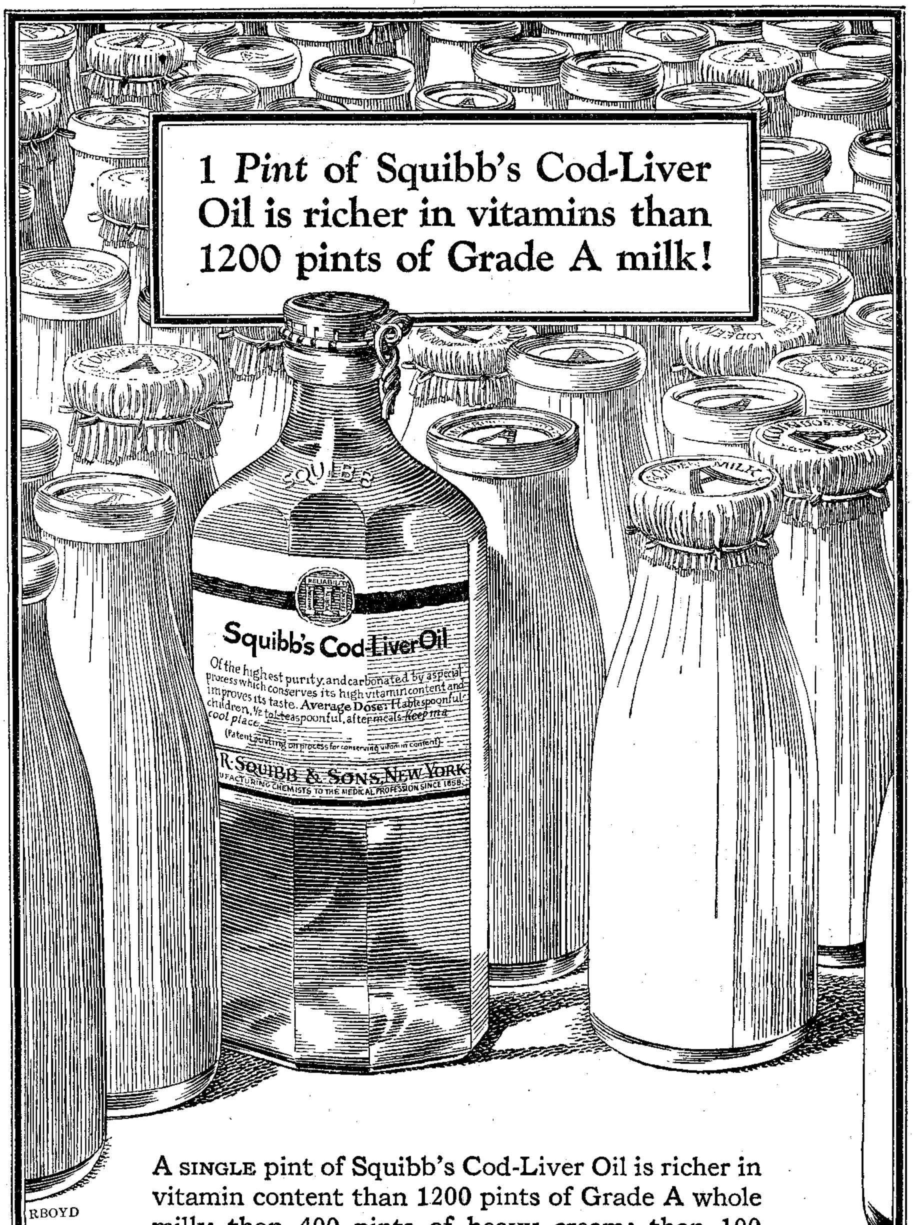
"Nature has not had in him the chance to fulfil the life's mission to the full. He is young, ambitious and capable, and will be of great service to the world. He decides to cut the rope that links him to his companions, and is saved. I feel that his decision was right."

HOW A COLLEGE PROFESSOR MAKES PLAYWRIGHTS

THERE is no reason why people shouldn't learn to write plays in college, thinks Prof. George Pierce Baker, and he has been putting his ideas into practise in his famous "47 workshop." The products of his shop have won fame for teacher and pupils, but Harvard seems to be willing to let its old rival Yale have all the glory of it in the future. For with the opening of the next college year Professor Baker shifts his activities to New Haven. Perhaps playgoers don't realize how many of the stage offerings they enjoy came into being through Professor Baker, writes Norman Hapgood in *Hearst's International-Cosmopolitan*. Only a short time ago there were being produced in New York, "The Youngest," by Philip Barry, "The Goose Hangs High," by Lewis Beach, Sidney Howard's "They Knew What They Wanted," and O'Neill's new tragedy, "Desire under the Elms," his "S. S. Glencairn," and the "Emperor Jones" revived. Besides one or two authors who studied with Mr. Baker before he started his famous workshop, the list of products of the workshop proper, notes Mr. Hapgood, includes Eugene O'Neill, the most distinguished of American playwrights; Edward Sheldon, author of "Romance," "The Nigger," and many other successful plays; Sidney Howard, who has risen rapidly, reaching the top of American comedy with "They Knew What They Wanted"; Herman Hagedorn, known both in the drama and in verse; Frederick Ballard, author of "Believe Me, Xantippe."

Professor Baker expects any students entering his workshop to have some dramatic instinct and a knowledge of the English drama, from the miracle plays to Bernard Shaw. An applicant must present an original play in order to qualify for the course. About fifteen out of sixty applicants meet the test each year. Mr. Hapgood goes on to tell a little about what is done in the workshop:

> Only a few months at the beginning of the course are given to general principles of play construction. Then the work is concentrated on the tendencies of the individual members. The first task set is an adaptation. Each student must pick out three stories published in the magazines. These are read by Professor Baker and his assistants.
>
> One of the three stories selected by the student must be turned by him into a one-act play, but the one selected for this purpose by the instructors is not the one best suited to adaptation for the stage. On the contrary, the story selected among each three is the one least suited to stage—a character sketch, for example, or one with much talk and little action. Thus it is easier to see what the student himself brings to it; and on the basis of this knowledge he is set to doing an original play.
>
> After the aspiring youth has written his play he hears it read and discust in class. If it turns out well he sees it produced by the regular producing company that runs in connection with the course. He is urged to be an actor of this company.



1 *Pint* of Squibb's Cod-Liver Oil is richer in vitamins than 1200 pints of Grade A milk!

A SINGLE pint of Squibb's Cod-Liver Oil is richer in vitamin content than 1200 pints of Grade A whole milk; than 400 pints of heavy cream; than 100 pounds of the best creamery butter! And milk products, *next to good cod-liver oil,* are the richest source of these protective, restorative, growth-promoting vitamins!

The vitamins found in good cod-liver oil help the body to resist infection and disease. They are necessary to growth and good health. An ample supply of the important antirachitic vitamin, so abundant in Squibb's Cod-Liver Oil, is doubly needful during the early years of growth, because this vitamin is an infallible and complete protector against rickets. It assures the normal development of bone and tooth structure.

Squibb's Cod-Liver Oil is treated and packed by special Squibb processes which *preserve* the vitamin value and render the oil *much more palatable* than any cod-liver oil you have ever tasted. When kept on ice and taken cold, Squibb's Cod-Liver Oil is practically tasteless. At drug stores.

SQUIBB

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS—*Manufacturing Chemists to the Medical Profession since* 1858

Universal
Apex
Regina
Hamilton Beach
Ohio
Royal
Eureka
Western Electric
Premier Duplex
Imperial
Gold Medal

Vacuum Cleaners

26 Different Cleaners on Exhibition

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

SPECIALS FOR LIMITED TIME
$3 DOWN. BALANCE $5 MONTHLY, many Cleaners listed below and others.

Read Carefully

For only $3.00 down you can make housecleaning so simple and easy with a Vacuum Cleaner. Pay while using. No one need know that you are buying from us on easy payments because

No References are Required

No shopping around town. No after regrets—because from us you can buy practically every Vacuum Cleaner on the market and our experts will help you select the right cleaner so that you cannot make a mistake.

All Brand New Latest Models

Guaranteed by the manufacturers for one year, except the Imperial which is guaranteed for two years Mail Order customers can have a Vacuum Cleaner shipped anywhere on 10 days' free trial; express paid. After trial send $3. first payment (or all cash if you prefer) or return Cleaner express collect. Take advantage of this liberal offer now before it is too late. Mail coupon today or send postal.

The Leading Vacuum Cleaners

APEX
EUREKA
UNIVERSAL
GOLD MEDAL
SWEEPER-VAC
WESTERN ELEC.
PREMIER-DUPLEX
HAMILTON-BEACH

WE CARRY PARTS FOR ALL CLEANERS

BISSELL
REGINA
PREMIER
IMPERIAL
CADILLAC
ROYAL
TWIN
OHIO

$29.75 SPECIAL This Month
Four well-known vacuum cleaners reduced to $29.75
Small charge for easy payments
Mail Orders filled anywhere—Express Paid

Exclusive Agents for Imperial, Price $64.75

Clip Coupon Today

Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Co., Dept. 33B
111 W. 42d St., N.Y. Send list of $29.75 specials also full particulars and Payment Plan.

Name

Address

MEMORIAL PARK

GATEWAYS-FLAG STAFFS-
Suitable for Memorial Drives, Parks &
MEMORIAL BRONZE TABLETS
— FREE SUGGESTIONS —
The Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.—Minneapolis Minn.

Leonard
CLEANABLE
Refrigerator
"Like a clean china dish"

One-Piece Porcelain-Lined

The porcelain-lined Leonard is *more* than a food-protector. It prevents waste, cuts housekeeping costs, lessens work of women. There is a Leonard dealer near you.

Send for Catalog

of 77 styles and sizes, Mr. Leonard's booklet, "Selection and Care of Refrigerators," and actual sample of Porcelain.

C. H. LEONARD
Pioneer of home refrigeration

Grand Rapids Refrigerator Co.
304 Clyde Ave. Grand Rapids, Mich.

SPORTS ▾ AND ▾ ATHLETICS

COUNTRY BOYS IN THE BIG LEAGUES

OVER a third of the four hundred players in our two greatest leagues, the American and the National, grew up on farms, thinks a veteran sport writer, and, if you include those who grew up in small country towns, fully half the four hundred are country boys, he believes. According to Robert H. Reed, who discusses the phenomenon in *The Country Gentleman*, the estimate is a fair one. "Cleveland lists seventeen," we are told, and "their manager, Tris Speaker, hails from Hill County, Texas." As Mr. Reed goes on to say,

> A handy place to break into the subject is with the world's champions of Washington. It was perhaps the most popular team ever to go into a World's Series. Popular, it might be remarked, to some great extent because it included a tall, broad-shouldered farm boy who has set down a pattern for good sportsmanship and honest effort that every American boy might well follow.
>
> Of course that man is Walter Johnson.
>
> There were other farm boys who played a mighty important part in winning a pennant and the World's Series for Washington. Leon Allen Goslin, the product of a Salem County, New Jersey, farm, did a giant's share.
>
> Then almost all the pitching staff came from the farm—Zachary, Ogden, Marberry and Speece, besides Johnson.
>
> You have only to dig back in your memory to know what these men did in that thrilling series.
>
> First, Walter Johnson. No less an authority than his mother says that Walter as a youngster expected and wanted to be a farmer when he grew up—a wish that has in some degree been gratified.
>
> He now owns a fine farm near Coffeyville, Kansas, where his mother and a married sister live. One of Johnson's greatest interests is in pure-bred cattle, and up until the death of his father about three years ago his farm had the finest herd of Holsteins in the county.
>
> Johnson has always been an outdoor man. He has loved to hunt since the time, when he was six years old, that he came into the house with a whole litter of young coyotes he had discovered and announced that he had been hunting. To-day the year isn't complete unless he has some kind of hunting trip.
>
> "Walter is happiest when he can be on a farm," declared his mother. "He has always been that way and he always will be. He likes nothing better than to spend a few hours looking after the stock or doing the chores."

Copyrighted by Henry Miller Picture Service

HE WANTED TO BE A FARMER

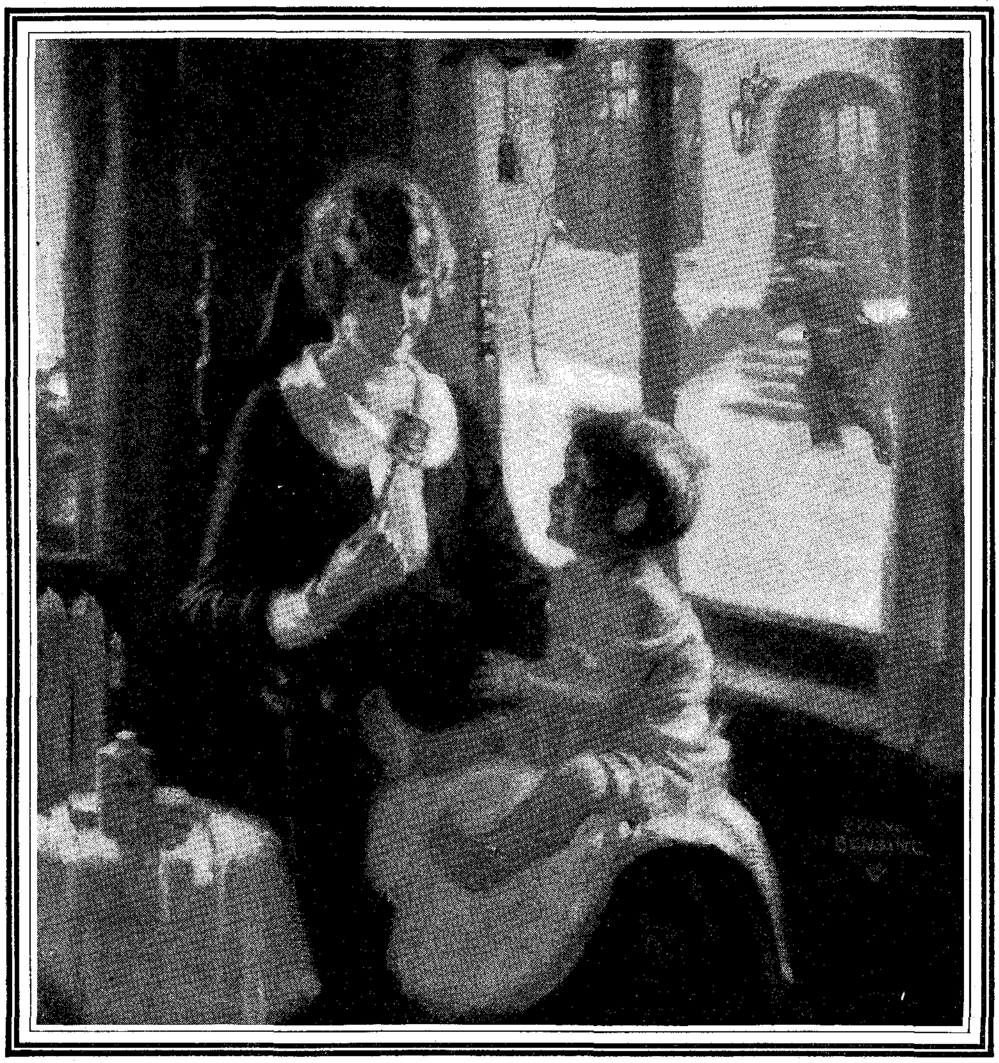
This is Walter Johnson himself. He was born on a farm and wanted to be a farmer. Now he owns a big farm in Kansas purchased with some of the fortune that has accompanied his baseball fame.

One of baseball's most interesting characters is John Thomas Zachary, the left-handed pitcher who won two of the series games. During the baseball season he rooms with Johnson, and Mr. Reed tells us:

> He is a graduate of North Carolina State College, a student, an ex-soldier, a tobacco planter and a good baseball pitcher. When he isn't pitching he raises tobacco at Graham, North Carolina, and when he isn't doing either he reads all the books he can find.
>
> Warren Ogden, better known as Curly, comes from a family of athletes. His brother John is a star pitcher with the Baltimore Orioles; another brother, Carrol, is a college star in both football and baseball.
>
> They come from a farm near Ogden, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, where the family has lived for a long time; in fact, the town takes its name from the family.
>
> Curly Ogden jumped straight from college into the big leagues and this past year he pitched and won some of his team's most crucial games.
>
> Fred Marberry's parents own a cotton plantation at Streetman, Texas, and his fellow moundsman, Speece, hails from a farm near West Baden, Indiana.

Thus far Mr. Reed has been considering only the members of a single team, the "World's Champions," and he now goes on to speak of others, naming first a celebrity known the country over:

> Babe Ruth, the home-run king and most talked about man in the game, did not come from the farm, but he does go back to the farm at every opportunity he gets. Two or three years ago he bought a farm near Sudbury, Massachusetts.
>
> Ruth's farm is not a plaything, but a real farm. His stock is not fancy stock, but good practical dollar-earning stuff.
>
> The Bambino himself built ten 100-hen-



A house becomes a real home when there is an absolutely dependable source of heat in the basement.

That's what you can expect from Capitol Boilers and United States Radiators—*dependability* under any and all weather conditions.

For more than thirty-five years United States installations have kept the faith. They will not fail you now.

This is a good thing to know when you are in the market for a heating system. Any heating contractor will confirm it.

We shall be glad to send you an illustrated booklet which fully explains the modern idea in house heating.

UNITED STATES RADIATOR CORPORATION
General Offices, Detroit, Michigan

Branch and Sales Offices

***Boston**
***Springfield, Mass.**
***Portland, Me.**
***Providence, R.I.**
***Troy, N.Y.**
New York

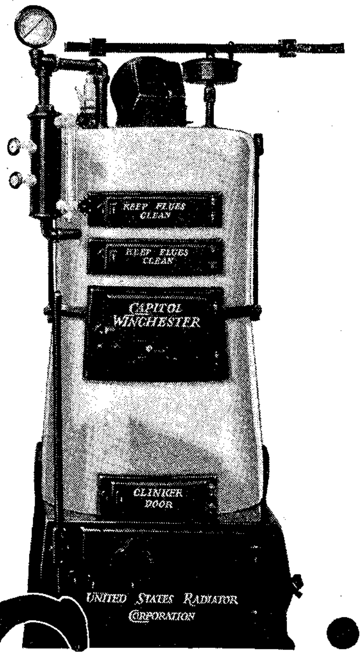
*Brooklyn
*Harrison, N. J.
*Philadelphia
*Baltimore
Buffalo
Pittsburgh

*Cleveland
*Columbus
*Cincinnati
*Detroit
*Chicago

*Milwaukee
*Indianapolis
*Louisville
*St. Paul
*St. Louis

***Kansas City**
***Des Moines**
***Omaha**
***Denver**
***Seattle**
***Portland, Ore.**

*Warehouse stocks carried at points indicated by star



Capitol Boilers

KEYSTONE
COPPER STEEL
KEYSTONE
COPPER STEEL
WALTER FRAME

SINCE sheet metal holds an important place in good building construction, it is essential that it be *right*—and embody the highest known standards of protection and durability. Keystone quality should be used for two reasons—it gives maximum wear and *resistance to rust*, and the *cost is always reasonable.*

KEYSTONE

Rust-resisting Copper Steel

adds a new measure of wear and permanence to Black and Galvanized Sheets and Roofing Tin Plates. Leading architects, contractors, builders, roofers, and sheet metal workers in all parts of the country recognize in Copper Steel an advance step for service and permanence in roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, conductor pipe, cornices, eaves trough, metal lath, and building sheet metal work; also for culverts, tanks, flumes, and all other uses to which sheet metal is adapted. Time has fully proved its excellence. Sold by leading metal merchants. Send for our "*Facts*" booklet.

Apollo
GALVANIZED SHEETS
Recognized as the standard of quality since 1884. APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets with the copper steel alloy base are unequaled for Culverts, Flumes, Tanks, Roofing, Siding, Spouting, Gutters, Cornices and all forms of exposed sheet metal work demanding superior rust resistance. Write for Apollo booklet.

KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL

Roofing Tin
High grade plates, carefully manufactured in every detail—grades up to 40 pounds coating. Also American Coke and Charcoal Bright Tin Plates.

Black
SHEET PRODUCTS
American Bessemer Steel Sheets, American Open Hearth Steel Sheets, Keystone Copper Steel Sheets, Automobile Sheets—all grades, Special Sheets for Stamping, Electrical Sheets, Stove and Range Sheets, Japanning and Enameling Stock, Steel Barrel and Keg Stock, Ceiling Sheets, Black Plate, Etc., Etc.

Manufactured by AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
DISTRICT SALES OFFICES
Chicago Cincinnati Detroit New Orleans New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh St. Louis
Export Representatives: United States Steel Products Company, New York City
Pacific Coast Representatives: United States Steel Products Company, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

houses and filled them with carefully selected chickens. He is raising pedigreed dogs on a small scale.

Turning now to the case of another hero of the metropolis, Mr. Reed observes:

> You would go a long way to find a more popular player than Zack Wheat, captain of the Brooklyn team, and you would look just as far to find a man who takes his farming more seriously. His farm is in Caldwell County, Missouri.
>
> Wheat's great love is pure-bred cattle, but being away from home all summer he hasn't much of an opportunity to build up the herd he wants. That will come later.
>
> "Yes, when my active baseball days are over I intend to devote all my time to farming, chiefly to developing a good pure-bred herd of Herefords," he said.
>
> "I'm just completing a good modern house on my farm—that's what I think of the farm and farming."
>
> Eddie Roush, the great center-fielder of the Cincinnati Reds, was born on an Indiana farm which his family homesteaded, and he lives there now. His first baseball training came when he and his twin brother took turns at standing in the barn lot batting flies into adjoining fields for the other to chase.
>
> Quiet and retiring in nature, this strapping big Indiana farmer is thought by some to be taciturn and unfriendly, but his neighbors at home assure you that a better fellow never lived.
>
> Some years ago Eddie jumped from a boat into a swollen river and saved a boy from drowning. It was two years before his family heard of it. That's Roush.
>
> You can't mention farm boys in big-league baseball without some one naming Fred Williams. He got the nickname Cy because of his origin. Cy is a country banker and a farmer in Northern Wisconsin, in a place called Three Lakes.
>
> Cy is just about the best home-run hitter in the National League, and one of the most popular men. Williams has played a good many years and he credits his long stay in the big leagues to the out-door work he does in winter.
>
> "Feeding stock, milking and farming are just the thing to keep a fellow fit," he says. "Cutting down trees trains the eyes, strengthens the arms and I feel that it has aided me in my hitting "
>
> Hubert Leonard, better known as Dutch, has a record as a big-league pitcher that will be remembered as long as baseball history lasts.
>
> Out in California in the past few years, Leonard has made some grape-growing history.
>
> He developed a system of irrigation himself that was a great departure from the accepted standards, but he startled the old-timers with his yields. Moreover, he got such a quality into his grapes that the Dutch Leonard Brand is pretty well known, and that quality brought him a good fat bonus from the raisin association.
>
> There is no space or occasion to list all the farmer boys who have reached the highest peak in baseball. The farm boy has made a place for himself in baseball; he has played hard and clean; and that is the best thing that can be said for anybody in the sport world.

GOLF, BUSINESS, AND BOBBY JONES

SOMETHING of importance "would be lost to art and beauty" if Bobby Jones's business career were to "break up one of the closest things we have to perfect rhythm in the land of sport." So thinks a writer who observes that, while "there are many, many great business men, there is the golfing swing, the lyrical smoothness, of only one Bobby Jones." He is now in the real-estate business in Atlanta, and Grantland Rice discusses his future as a golfer in *Collier's*. Looking back a little, Mr. Rice recalls how the soothsayers were warning: "It's all very well for Bobby Jones to play winning golf *now*, but wait until he finishes college and goes into business. Wait until he has to make his own living. Then you'll hear another story." The test has come, and Mr. Rice tells us:

> The fact is that Bobby Jones at the age of twenty-three provides one of the most interesting studies in both business and sport. From his career we shall be able to gather a number of statistics showing, in a fashion, just how much business interferes with sport, and just how deeply sport cuts into business.
>
> Or possibly the results will prove that business and sport can go together quite nicely without a crash. If there is any one who can present this side of the argument, it will be Bobby Jones. For Jones happens to be an earnest and determined young man who has the habit of giving 100 per cent. of what he has to anything he tackles, whether it be sport, business, or scholarship.
>
> Bobby Jones is one of the most interesting figures in the entire field of American sport. At the age of fourteen, a pink-cheeked, round-faced, blue-eyed boy, he not only qualified in his first national amateur golf championship but, in addition, won his first two matches from two skilful veterans. At the age of twenty-three he is a golf veteran with a nine-year career, during which he has won both open and amateur titles from the greatest golfers in the world. For five consecutive years in open championship he has turned in the finest record in the field with the finest average; and he has outpaced such opponents as Walter Hagen, Jim Barnes, George Duncan, Abe Mitchell, Gene Sarazen, and other professionals of international fame.
>
> Most of this remarkable record was made while he was at school and at college, the summers affording him all the play he needed to keep on top of a brilliant game.

To the people who are asking, "Just how much will he be able to figure in national championships from now on?" Mr. Rice replies:

> Already we know a part of the answer. He went into business a year ago last February, and yet, with little practise, finished second in the National Open at Detroit. He played no great amount of golf through the summer, and came north in September well below his old form. Yet in two weeks he had whipt himself into shape that carried him through the amateur championship at Merion without a class match. He literally tore the field wide open. And this was in the middle of his first money-earning year, during which he had been hard at it most of the time

If You Know How to Get MORE CUSTOMERS at LESS COST

You'll Put One Over On "Old Man Overhead"

Overhead as a gross sum needn't ever worry you — overhead as a *percentage of your total cost of doing business is something to think about.* Rent, light, heat, your own living expenses, taxes, insurance and other costs go on whether your sales are big or little.

When you can get MORE CUSTOMERS, and get MORE MONEY from each customer, the overhead per cent goes down and PROFIT per cent goes up. Why? — because you don't hire another expensive Old Man Overhead, you keep the same one, but make him work for you *all the time* instead of only *part of the time.*

That is what the men who wrote THESE TWO BOOKS have done. In the same store, or factory, with the same light, heat, rent, clerks, etc., they do anywhere from 50% to 200% more business, at less cost per dollar of new business than they used to pay for it.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING with the MULTIGRAPH

GOING AFTER THE CUSTOMER

Eighty Successful Concerns Tell You How They Do It

One of these concerns built a million-dollar cash business in a town of 905 persons.

Another has doubled its business in a store only 30 feet wide by 40 feet deep.

Another got 42% increase in six months against mail-order competition.

Another got 823 new prospects at 4¾ cents a name.

Another sold 2,146 tons of coal to NEW CUSTOMERS at a selling cost of only 3½%.

Another increased its grocery business 200% in nine weeks.

Do Your Own Advertising

It does not require the services of a costly advertising expert and a high priced printer to *sell more goods.* Put your own ideas on paper with the Multigraph. That's all these men did and they *all* made it pay.

The Multigraph is easy to operate — easy to own. These books will tell you absolutely all you need to know to get the right equipment and make it pay from the start.

Setting type is an easy matter with the Multigraph Typesetter.

Multigraph equipment can easily be selected to fit your business at a cost within your means.

The Writers of These Books ARE DOING IT—and Their Readers Can DO IT

Over twenty years of intimate, first-hand acquaintance with the ADVERTISING and PRINTING problems of business, produced the *INVALUABLE INFORMATION* in these books. They are built on the life-work of successful men — thousands of them, in *all kinds of business, big and little.* What they did is no mystery—any merchant or manufacturer, even the smallest can understand and apply these ideas to *save more money* and *earn more money.*

Why the Multigraph Saves so Much Money

The Multigraph reduces operating overhead; cuts out the "outside man's" profit, entails no sales expense, advertising expense, collection expense and other items which the printer has to pay. The average saving of 102 Multigraph owners in and about Cleveland, Ohio, was 47 cents out of every dollar formerly spent on printing.

Then, too, you get what you want, *when you want it* — in a few hours if necessary. No long delays, it is always ready to start work and it works at high speed. It's all explained in the book "Do Your Own Printing." Send for it.

Not An Obligation— An Opportunity

You incur absolutely no obligation by sending for these books. You will find in them scores of ideas of value to your business, whether you buy a Multigraph or not. You owe it to yourself to completely investigate something which has enabled so many thousands of other business men to get not just a little, but a great deal more profit out of their business.

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES COMPANY
1804 East 40th St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE MULTIGRAPH

If You Want to Save Money on Printing and Increase SALES and PROFITS

Get this coupon into the mails, and consider that you've done yourself a good turn. Send no money, but *do* check the coupon carefully. Any concern spending $100 or more a year for printing should have a Multigraph. These books will bring you the facts that prove it.

USE THIS COUPON TODAY

Check Uses You Are Interested In and Mail Coupon Today

My Business Is: ____________________

NAME ____________________

ADDRESS ____________________ L. D. 4-25

Printing
☐ Billheads, Statements
☐ Booklets and Folders
☐ Direct-Mail Advertising
☐ House Organs
☐ Imprinting
☐ Office-Forms
☐ Receipts, Checks, etc.
☐ Shop-Forms
☐ Stationery
☐ Store-Papers

Typewriting
☐ Bulletins
☐ Form Letters
☐ Envelope-Stuffers
☐ Inside System-Forms
☐ Notices
☐ Price Lists
☐ Reports

Mail to The American Multigraph Sales Co., 1804 E. 40th St., Cleveland, O.

LET MUNSINGWEAR COVER YOU WITH SATISFACTION

Underwear MUNSING Wear Hosiery

Munsingwear is now obtainable in hosiery as well as in union suits. The hosiery line comprises an exceptionally large assortment of numbers in the wanted colors and materials in styles for men, women, children, infants, and is already recognized by the trade as one of the great hosiery lines of the country. Thousands of Munsingwear dealers have already put Munsingwear hosiery in stock and are selling the hosiery with the same confidence they have always had in selling Munsingwear union suits.

When buying your Munsingwear union suits, ask your dealer to show you samples of Munsingwear hosiery. You will find the same fine quality and workmanship in the hosiery that for so many years have characterized all under garments bearing the Munsingwear trade mark symbol.

Munsingwear Quality Assures Comfort and Service

THE MUNSINGWEAR CORPORATION
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

> and playing less golf than he had ever played before.
>
> Before one can figure on Bobby Jones's future, one must first have a better understanding of his past. What are the main details that have made him famous in golf? First, almost flawless form. Next, almost unlimited determination and concentration.
>
> When Jones was thirteen years old his form was almost as flawless as it is to-day. Under the careful guidance of Stewart Maiden he had learned how to swing each club correctly and had even then acquired a definite rhythm which stamped him as a coming star. At the age of thirteen he had played his home course, East Lake, a 6,500-yard march, in sixty-eight strokes.
>
> Jones had a great foundation to build on, form and style; and he has always had a passion for improvement. He was lucky enough never to be satisfied with a good shot or a good round. If his mashie shot from 140 yards dropt twelve feet from the cup, he felt no thrill. It should have been much closer. Shots that would have satisfied most champions failed to satisfy Jones. He was never willing to stand pat on what he had with the feeling that he had done well enough. There was no "well enough" for the young Atlanta golfer. When he found that his putting was costing him many strokes he began to work upon this feature of his game with determined persistency and much intelligent study until he had become one of the best putters in the world.
>
> The one fault that he had to conquer was the overeagerness and the fiery impatience of youth. Golf calls for restraint of emotions, not the extra effort which belongs to football and tennis.

As Mr. Rice goes on to say, "Jones was merciless in criticism of himself," and "made no attempt to cover up any fault." Also, he never spared himself discomfort:

> He played in one championship when both hands were so raw from using taped grips that he could hardly hold a club, when every stroke was agony, yet he never mentioned the fact.
>
> In his philosophy a pretty good shot was just as poor as a completely bad one. He had no use whatever for near success.
>
> "Bobby Jones," remarked George Duncan once, "is an artist. An artist is one who is never satisfied with anything but perfection, and therefore is never satisfied. The real artist strikes for perfection or destruction. There is no compromise."
>
> In the last three years Jones has finished 3-1-2 in the United States Open. Last fall, after a working summer, he came north to play again in the amateur championship at Merion, where he had started his career eight years before at the age of fourteen. He had played little golf when he landed in New York, and his first round at Garden City was around 84. It was easy to see that he was thoroughly out of practise. Yet of such value is the right habit and the right concentration that within a few days he was again near his best game. And when he came to the championship test at Merion he was hitting the ball as well as he had ever hit it at the end of a golfing summer. All he needed was to get his timing back, to renew the smoothness of his rhythm, and get once more the old touch.

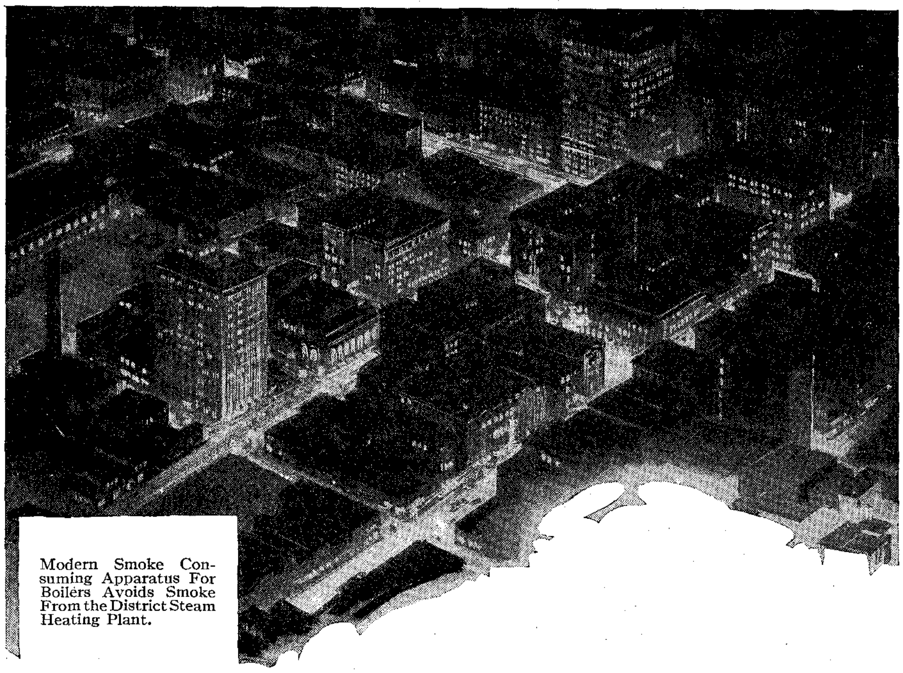
THE VANQUISHER OF "STRANGLER" LEWIS

SCORNING science, the giant Nebraska wrestler Wayne Munn "springs his one and only hold," which, as we are informed, consists of grabbing his man, hoisting him over his head, and slamming him down on the floor. When "the unfortunate victim has ceased bouncing," the big Nebraskan "calmly falls on him and connects his shoulders with the mat until the referee says it's all over." In an article published by *The Open Road*, Mr. E. Waldo Long remarks:

> It's extraordinary, in these days of highly developed athletics, to find a champion who hasn't won his crown by an assortment of so-called *scientific* punches, strides, holds, strokes, or whatever other methods of physical exertion his particular sport demands.
>
> In Wayne Munn, however, we have something extraordinary beyond peradventure of a doubt. Munn, without training in the nicer points of the game, has been called "the man with a single hold." Not that he scorns science. He could probably become as scientific as the best of his opponents. But so far he has found it unnecessary.
>
> Munn is extraordinary in another way too. He is only the second *college* man ever to win the world's championship in either of the two great physical contact sports, boxing and wrestling.

At the University of Nebraska, Munn was a football star, and he had become an automobile salesman when Gene Melady, the celebrated wrestling trainer, "discovered" him. Reading on—

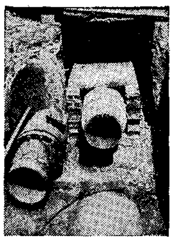
> People who attended his first bouts expected to laugh heartily at the big man's awkwardness, but when he had won six or seven of them in a row, their jaws hung open from astonishment rather than from humor. Tho he lacked knowledge of the science of wrestling, Munn engaged in thirty contests in fourteen months, and *won them all!* Adversaries fell like ten pins in his grizzly grip.
>
> It wasn't long before Munn's unorthodox but effective wrestling reached such a state of efficiency that the powers that be in the wrestling world felt the time had come to match him against the champion, "Strangler" Lewis. People felt sorry for Munn, the stage appeared to be set for his exit. To be sure, he had consistently flattened other opponents, but the great "Strangler" was a bird of an entirely different feather. His specialty was a "headlock" as famous as Dempsey's "Iron Mike" and as dreaded as the plague. It got you by the neck before you realized what had happened, it squeezed and it twisted. It made you feel as limp as a rag, and it hurt too.
>
> But Munn, led out to the slaughter, did some slaughtering himself. Tho caught in the headlock, his tremendous muscles shook him free; then, getting his one familiar neck and crotch hold he flung the astonished veteran into the air, bounced him on the floor and fell on him. Thus ended the long career of "Strangler" Lewis, who for several days thereafter "rested comfortably" in the hospital. Thus did the big Nebraskan transfer the wrestling crown to his own head, where it will probably rest securely for some time to come.



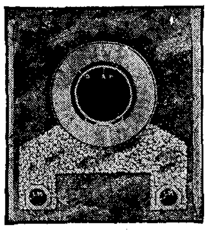
Modern Smoke Consuming Apparatus For Boilers Avoids Smoke From the District Steam Heating Plant.

One Boiler Plant Heats All These Buildings

The steam is delivered to each building through well insulated underground pipe lines : : :



A high pressure steam line carrying 150 pounds with 100° super-heat. Designed and installed by Experienced ADSCO Engineers. Special ADSCO Equipment was used.



Type of Underground Steam Line designed by ADSCO for low pressure. Wood casing serves both as an insulation and conduit. Millions of pounds of steam are efficiently delivered thru this type of construction each heating season.

As in over 400 cities in the United States and Canada, where DISTRICT STEAM HEATING is bringing comfort and convenience to thousands of residences and business places, this section of Kansas City, Mo., is without the annoying, aggravating and damaging smoke nuisance. The noisy, dirt-stirring and street-wrecking coal and ash wagons and trucks are kept off the streets.

The basements in these buildings have been converted into useful, valuable and pleasant storage or business space.

For the Consumer DISTRICT STEAM HEATING is another step upward in the standard of living. For the operator it presents a promising, stable and profitable business.

ADSCO Underground Steam Lines for either DISTRICT STEAM HEATING PLANTS, Institutions or Industrial Plants, are efficient and lasting because they are designed and built by practical engineers who have the backing of 48 years' experience.

Send coupon for information.

AMERICAN DISTRICT STEAM COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES AND WORKS
NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y.
OFFICES:
New York Chicago Seattle

ADSCO HEATING

American District Steam Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y. L.D.-2
Gentlemen:
Send me information on DISTRICT STEAM HEATING for consumer—operator—particularly about:
☐1. A company organized solely for the purpose of generating and selling steam.
☐2. The Electric Co. generating electricity with steam and selling the exhaust and surplus steam.
☐3. The municipal Electric Light Plant with steam plant—selling exhaust and surplus steam.
☐4. A community Steam Heating Plant for a group of residences.
☐5. A central Plant for Institutions, municipal buildings, Hospitals, Industrial Plants.
☐6. Underground steam lines in general.
Name.............................. *Address*..............................

Hawaii

Your Dream Trip *this* Summer

Cool in Summer

In June, July or August you'll sleep under covers every night. Crisp trade-winds blow from northern seas; mercury rarely goes above 85° at Honolulu.

For $300 to $400

you can enjoy a week or two in Hawaii, paying all first-class travel, hotel and sightseeing expense, including the calm, delightful voyage, 5 to 8 days each way in an ocean liner.

An Easy Trip

You can make it in 3 or 4 weeks. Your nearest railway, travel or steamship agent will supply literature and data, and book you from your home town direct to Honolulu via San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Vancouver or Victoria, B. C. Hawaii is a part of the United States with all modern conveniences.

Summer is Gorgeous in Hawaii

Great tropic trees flame in bloom and rare fruits are ripe. Come prepared to relax and rest in an exotic atmosphere—to enjoy all your favorite pastimes and new ones. Ride the flashing surf in outrigger canoe; see native diving boys, the flower lei girls; hear true Hawaiian melody by moonlight.

Volcanic marvels in Hawaii National Park. Good motor roads. Hotels, separate apartments and cottages at reasonable rates. For additional information on that trip and for colored illustrated brochure on Hawaii—

Write now
HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU

214 MONADNOCK BLDG., SAN FRANCISCO
or 343 Fort Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. A.

INTRODUCING ARCHERY-GOLF

DOWN in Hialeah, Florida, his southern home, Glenn H. Curtiss is fostering a new game—archery-golf, which "is a combination of the two oldest forms of sport." He discovered it three years ago at the Piping Rock Club, where "an amateur archer competed against professional golfers in an extraordinary contest," the bowman using arrows and the golfers using the ordinary equipment of the links' game. Mr. Curtiss found it fascinating, and in a contribution to *Outing* he tells us:

> After acquiring some mastery of the long bow and light flight arrows, I selected a Seminole Indian bowman as a partner and challenged Mike Brady and Walter Andrew, golf professionals then stationed at Hialeah, to a mixed match—archers versus golfers. We played the contest on the Hialeah municipal course, which ranks as one of the finest public golf courses in the country.
>
> At the end of the regulation contest, we archers were tied with the golfers on total strokes and holes won. We played an extra hole, and the archers won, despite that the professionals shot better than par golf, making the first nine in 33. This match was the introduction of archery-golf to southern Florida.
>
> The new sport offers wonderful possibilities. It combines the healthful qualities of golf with the sport of target shooting with bow and arrow.
>
> No, we do not shoot at the cup placed in the center of the golf green. Instead we used disks of paper-mounted on wire frames which are exactly the same diameter as the golf cup. An arrow is "holed" when it penetrates this miniature target. We use arrows with the customary blunt points, but for the greens' shots a special pointed arrow, to stick in the target and turf without damaging the velvety putting green, is used.
>
> The drive shot of the average amateur archer will but rarely exceed 200 yards. The American record for distance shooting is 304 yards and 8 inches, made last summer at an archery contest in North Dakota. This feat, however, was most unusual. The general run of archers who can bend a 60-pound bow and send away a soaring arrow on a flight of 200 yards are satisfied with their accomplishments.
>
> The golfing equipment of the archer consists of a bow made of yew wood, osage orange, lancewood, lemonwood, or washaba, a material imported from Africa. The long bow is six feet in length. The string is made of either flax or hemp, as these materials are most strong, satisfactory and wear-worthy for such a use. Animal fiber is objectionable for such purposes because it stretches too readily. Silk is unsatisfactory because it soon decays. The ordinary bows used by ladies have pulling forces of from twenty to forty pounds, while the "tackle" used by the men have "pulls" of from forty to seventy-five pounds. Our archery professional at Hialeah uses a 105-pound bow, but he is the only archer in the South who can handle such a weapon.

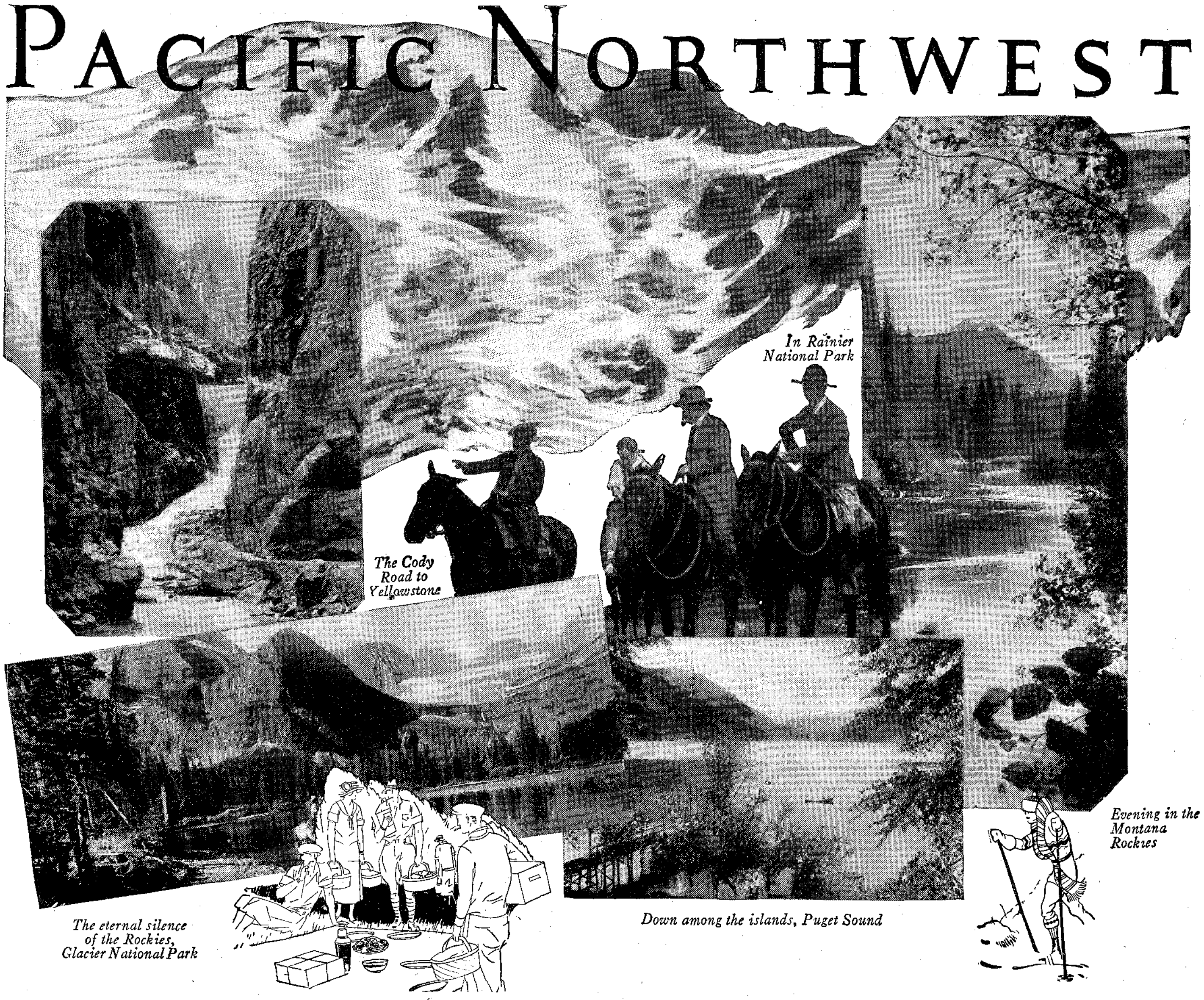
As Mr. Curtiss goes on to say, archery "tackle" is inexpensive:

> The range in the price of regulation long bows is from about $7.50 to $40. The arrows sell for from fifty cents to $1.50 apiece. A regulation arrow weighs three hundred grains and is equipped with a blunt point. A leather protector is also worn on the forearm to shield it against the recoil of the bowstring. The archer also wears a three-fingered leather glove. Some of these gloves are provided with curious attachments used in tightening the fingers. The sheaf of arrows is worn on the back, being supported by a special shoulder-strap.
>
> At Hialeah we have laid out a special nine-range course, which is approximate in length to the yardage of the ordinary golf course. By experiment, we have ascertained the value of an ordinary coconut as a target to be placed at the base of each direction flag. The coconut is a larger and more satisfactory target than the paper and wire disks which we have used in the archery-golf matches. The fiber of the coconut is soft enough so that even one of the blunt arrows will catch and stick in the target.
>
> For example, suppose the length of the first archery range or course is four hundred yards. It takes an adept archer two full flight shots to reach the immediate neighborhood of the coconut target. The direction flag, similar to a golf flag, is mounted on a pole high enough so that it can be seen readily from the starting-point. The archer makes his first shot. Perhaps it carries two hundred yards. Then he walks briskly after the arrow. He plays his second shot from the point where the arrow came to rest. This second shot may stop within ten or fifteen yards of the coconut. The archer shoots his third shot at the coconut target. If the arrow strikes and sticks, the archer puts a three down on his scorecard as the number of strokes used for that hole. If it deflects from the target, the player shoots again until finally his arrow sticks to the target. A difficulty of the game is to play the close-up shots accurately.
>
> On the regulation archery-golf course, such as we are now using at Hialeah, there are nine ranges or fairways. Such a course can be built at small initial cost where the land is available. The maintenance expenses of the course are not high. In the neighborhood of Miami, the various golf courses are available for archery-golf on the payment of the customary green fees. The archers do not injure the turf in any way. There is no danger to golf players. It is easier to keep an arrow straight down the fairway than to guide a vagrant golf ball along a similar course. There is no legitimate reason why archery-golf could not be played on every course in the country. The only essential adjunct to the equipment of the greensward game would be the provision of paper targets to be used on the greens instead of the golf cups as goals of the final shots.

Proficiency in archery is easier to acquire than proficiency in golf, contends Mr. Curtiss, who reports:

> The novice after he takes a few lessons in bow-and-arrow handling goes out and practises for several weeks, and then is competent to play close to par golf with his unique tools on most any golf course. Archery-golf requires less time to the shot than the ancient and honorable sports of the Scots. Take my own case, for example. I played golf for ten years and never gained the skill necessary to play with the professionals. I was a better golf-archer at the end of thirty days than I was a golfer after a decade of battling against Colonel Bogey.
>
> Altho archery-golf is a comparatively new sport, the weapons of the archer have been

PACIFIC NORTHWEST



In Rainier National Park

The Cody Road to Yellowstone

Evening in the Montana Rockies

The eternal silence of the Rockies, Glacier National Park

Down among the islands, Puget Sound

A vacation that's a great adventure

You have often dreamed of a vacation like this—a vacation that would be a really big, thrilling, wholly *new* experience. This summer *take* it!

It's waiting for you in the American Wonderland—in a glorious mountain world of snow-capped peaks, flower-flooded valleys, sunny beaches, Alpine lakes, woods and streams and waterfalls.

The climate's a perfect combination of cool, sunshiny days, and nights that call for blankets. Sports without end—golf, fishing, boating, mountain climbing, bathing, horseback riding, motoring, tobogganing. Charming cities and excellent hotels.

Come this summer. Come and know the thrill of these great scenic features:

Glacier National Park
Yellowstone National Park
Rainier National Park
Crater Lake National Park
The Alaskan Tour

You can visit Yellowstone or Glacier on your way out or back. You can include the famous Cody Road through the Buffalo Bill country, the Columbia River Drive, the Spokane country, the Oregon beaches, the Puget Sound country—or any of hundreds of other fascinating vacation objectives.

Low round trip excursion rates this summer. Through trains providing a service which anticipates your every travel wish. You can go one way and return another. (Through Scenic Colorado at no extra transportation cost.) Stop off where you wish along the way.

Mail the coupon now for the free illustrated book, "The American Wonderland."

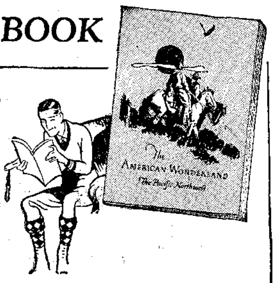
The Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R.
The Great Northern Ry.
The Northern Pacific Ry.

Northern Pacific — Yellowstone Park Line

Burlington Route

Great Northern — Glacier National Park

FREE TRAVEL BOOK

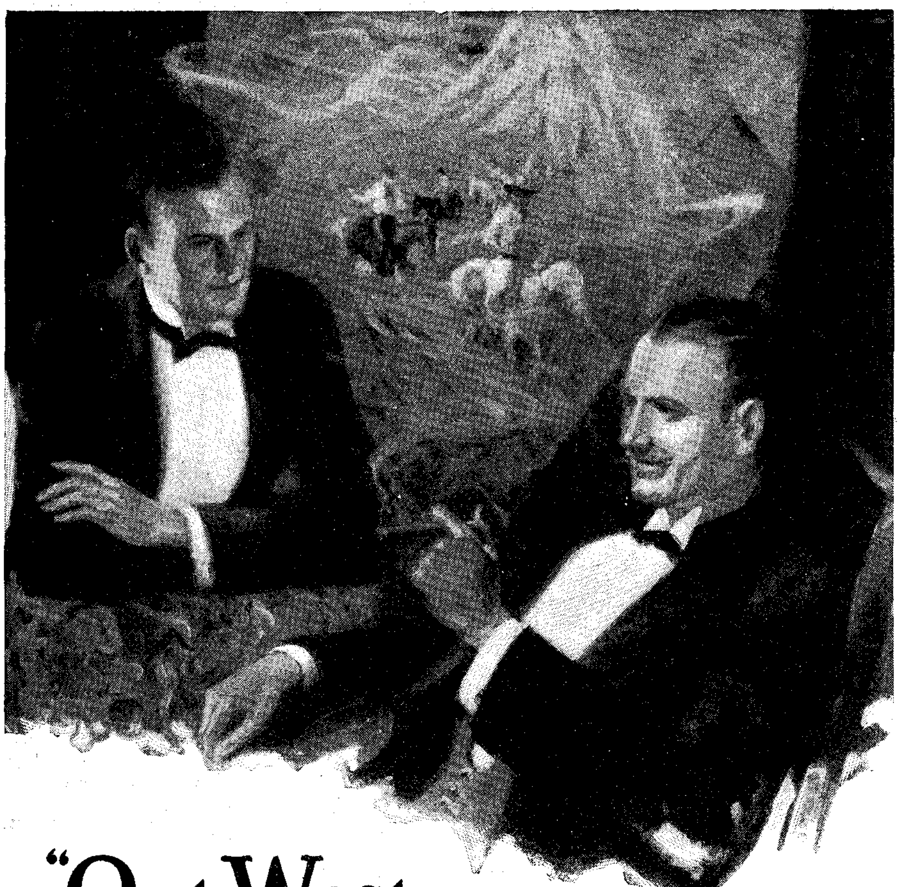


Travel Bureau, Dept. 21-R
Burlington Railroad Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

Please send me without charge the illustrated book, "The American Wonderland."

Name ....

Address ....



"Out West
a vacation is still an adventure"

OUT in the west are the beauty, the poetry, the thrill, the magic of the nation's last frontier!

Out in the Union Pacific Country—on the Continental Divide, on the Pacific Slope, on the very shores of the Pacific Ocean are scenes still new to human eyes!

In Colorado the mountains vie with the Alps in grandeur! Great Salt Lake is the big brother of the Dead Sea! California combines the climate and scenery of all Europe, plus a little of the Orient! In Southern Utah's newly opened wonderland wind and water have wrought temples, pagodas and mosques like those of Babylon, China and Bagdad! The Pacific Northwest is a veritable scenic Eden, over which towers sublime Mt. Rainier—"the mountain that was God!"

See These Places

The Colorado Rockies
Rocky Mountain National Park
Denver—Colorado Springs—Pikes Peak
Yellowstone National Park
Salt Lake City—Ogden Canyon
San Francisco—Hawaii
Los Angeles—Hollywood—San Diego
Yosemite—Lake Tahoe—Big Trees
Zion National Park—Bryce Canyon
Cedar Breaks, Kaibab Forest,
North Rim Grand Canyon
Mount Rainier National Park
Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane
Columbia River Highway
Puget Sound—Alaska
Crater Lake National Park
Idaho Mountains, Lakes, Rivers

Any one of these places is worth a trip across the continent, but by using the highly perfected travel service of the Union Pacific you can combine them all in one wonder tour. Let us tell you how to do it.

Send for Free Travel Booklets

Indicate the places you wish to visit, and we will send you free descriptive booklets, maps, full information about low summer fares and help you generally with your plans. Write today.

Address nearest Union Pacific Representative, or General Passenger Agent at Omaha, Neb. :-: Salt Lake City, Utah :-: Portland, Ore. :-: Los Angeles, Cal.

—Union Pacific—

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

used since the dawn days of earliest time. Nobody knows exactly who invented the first bow and arrow. Unquestionably, it was a member of some savage tribe. From that day, untold centuries ago, down to the present, archery has been useful and popular either in warfare or as a sport and healthful diversion.

TO RESCUE BASEBALL IN THE SMALL TOWNS

"WHAT'S up?" asks an interested onlooker as he views the "strangely paradoxical situation in America's national pastime, baseball." The major leagues drew record-breaking crowds last season, but "it is said that sporting-goods houses are selling fewer baseball articles to the 'kids.'" Indeed, "the game that once was the seven-months' sport of the American boy apparently is losing its hold," and Mr. Frank Sinclair, president of the Southern Wisconsin Home Talent Baseball League, discusses the question in *Sportlife:*

It's perhaps easy to figure what the reason might be in the large cities where there is not so much open space as in the smaller towns, but from most reports there are as many, if not more, sand-lot teams in the big towns than ever before. Apparently it is in the small town, then, where the slump has come.

Such men as Mike Sexton, president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, commonly known as the "minors," is worried enough to think that a classification lower than "D" should be formed in order that the very small towns might be aided in developing the sport. However, when the minors met at Hartford, Connecticut, recently in their annual conclave they did nothing with the suggestion.

Other authorities say that if the youngsters do not take up baseball there will be a dearth of players in a few years.

It is also noted that many high schools throughout the country have given up or are giving up baseball. This is due largely to the fact that the spring season is too short to enable them to train teams and give them any sort of a schedule without interfering too much with studies.

There seems to be a move, also, in the smaller colleges to abandon the game. Four schools of the Midwest Collegiate Conference, for instance, are reported in the press as deciding to do away with the game. One of them, Beloit College, has issued a confirmation of that report.

Without the game being pushed in the schools, there is a big gap in the things that help generate interest in the game, for many of the town teams of other years have been the outgrowth of school baseball.

There seems to be another angle to the situation in the small town that perhaps has escaped the notice of the men high up in the organized game. That is the small town itself. Whether leagues of less classification than "D" will solve the problem is a question. It brings up another query: "Why did so many leagues of professional players in small towns go on the rocks last summer and the summer before?" The answer to the second interrogation is too great expense, which brings forth a third question: "If present leagues can not survive, how may any new plan for professional leagues live?"

As Mr. Sinclair points out, the problem of expense underlies the whole discussion, and—

This problem of expense also hit high-priced industrial baseball, like the famous Midwest League of towns in Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, which, like the others, felt the pressure, limped along and then broke up last season. The Midwest is planning to solve its difficulties by cutting down the salary limit and reducing the number of players on the roster, at the same time deciding to get their backing entirely from large industries that are able to pay for their teams under advertising investment.

The solution offered by the writer is threefold. The first is to encourage more grade school baseball leagues in the smaller towns. The second is to foster more leagues on the small-town playgrounds during the summer months. The third is "home talent" baseball, a new type of league that has proved itself a success in Southern Wisconsin for three years and is now ready to enter upon the fourth season.

There must be further illumination of the situation in the small town, however, for the reader's benefit, before an explanation may be given of the workings of "home talent" and what it really is.

Year after year, it has long been the custom of towns to want baseball teams. To make the illustration clear, let us call one town Center and another Willowdale and consider them examples of most other towns.

When the business men of Center were solicited for funds each season to finance the team, they came across. A promoter-manager gathered a team of stars of every sort of renown from the highways and byways and he presented Center with a club with the claim that it would beat the world, including of course Willowdale, the nearest town and most bitter rival.

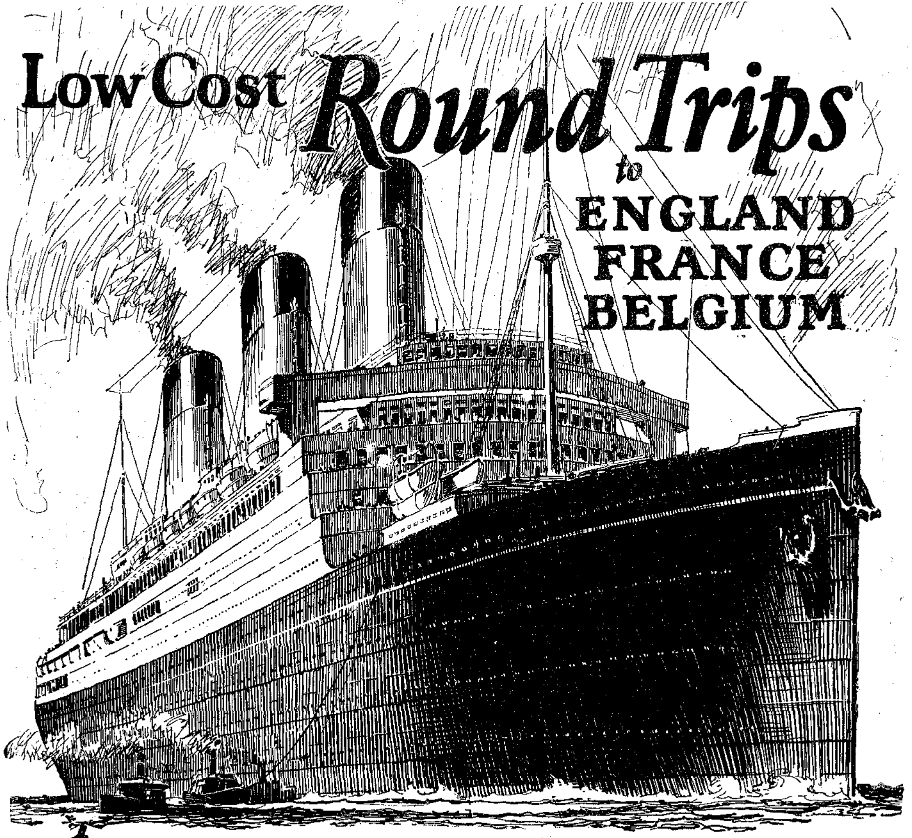
Meantime, Willowdale was not sleeping and the same thing was happening in that proud municipality.

Center played its games. So did Willowdale. Center was going along quite nicely, adding a player now and then, and getting rid of one now and then. So was Willowdale. It was a process of weeding 'em out and strengthening the machine, a wholly natural proceeding. Sometimes one of the players got on his "high horse" and demanded more money. If proceeds at the gate were big enough and the player star enough and popular enough, he got his boost in salary.

In time, the day came for the first great battle. Center looked over its team and compared it with Willowdale's. Nope, not strong enough. They called in the manager, showered him with money and told him to go forth and get the best pitcher and catcher in the nation. Play them under assumed names and against the rules of organized baseball, or of colleges, but get them! In retaliation, Willowdale did likewise.

Beat Willowdale! Beat Center! Don't care how; don't care anything about the cost; but beat 'em!

There isn't any section of the country—where or when—that hasn't had its baseball feud. When the games are over and Willowdale's hired bunch of "stars" had beat Center's hired crew of "stars," the business men began to get theirs. A bill here, a bill there, bills everywhere. They



Low Cost Round Trips to ENGLAND FRANCE BELGIUM

$155 AND UP

The New Tourist Third Cabin

PITTSBURGH
JUNE 18
Round Trips
England **$155** France **$162**
Belgium **$170**

BELGENLAND
JUNE 25
Round Trips
England **$160** France **$162**
Belgium **$170**

Other Tourist Third Cabin Sailings by

HOMERIC
Ship of Splendor
June 27

MAJESTIC
World's Largest Ship
To Cherbourg and Southampton

MINNEKAHDA
Entire Ship Tourist Third Cabin
To Boulogne and London

All-Expense-Inclusive Tours
From NEW YORK - **$215** (up) for 24 days
From MONTREAL via St. Lawrence, 36 days—**$330**

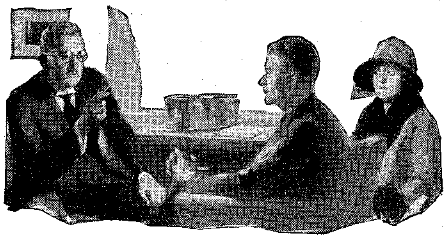
Tourist Specials: Entire Third Cabin on great ships reserved exclusively for students, teachers, professional and business men and women and tourists. Neat, comfortable staterooms. Good table and service. Broad decks for games and lounging. Commodious, well-appointed public rooms.

Choice of Plymouth, Liverpool, Southampton or London *for England;* Cherbourg or Boulogne *for France;* Antwerp for *Belgium* and Central Continental points.

An unusual opportunity for a trip to Europe at minimum cost, amid pleasant surroundings and in congenial company.

For helpful information without obligation apply to Tourist Third Cabin Department, Company's office at New York, Boston, Washington, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Montreal, New Orleans, Atlanta, Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle, Los Angeles and San Francisco; our offices elsewhere or any authorized steamship agent.

WHITE STAR LINE
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE • RED STAR LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
No. 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



Your doctor will tell you~

that plenty of fresh water always at hand is one of the greatest aids to health and sanitation in the home. Medical authorities urge every home owner not to overlook the vital importance of this question.

Your home can now have
Water Under Pressure
at slight cost

A Fairbanks-Morse Home Water Plant will supply you with water under pressure in bathroom, kitchen, laundry, garage, barn, watering trough— *anyplace*. Every member of the family will feel free to use all the water he wants, because nobody has the drudgery of carrying it. *And the cost will be only a few cents a day!*

There is a plant for drawing water from any source—cistern, spring, lake, stream, shallow well or deep well—to operate on electric, kerosene or gasoline power. The operation of the electric outfit is automatic—self-starting, self-priming. self-oiling. Installation is quick and easy, whether you live in town, on a farm, on a country estate or at a summer resort.

See the Fairbanks-Morse dealer in your community for complete details.

Send for free Water Service Library

There are eight booklets in the series which answer every question you will want to know about water under pressure. This library will be sent to you free if you will fill in and mail the coupon.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Manufacturers Chicago, U. S. A.

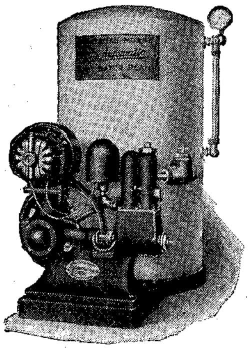
Fairbanks-Morse Products *"Every Line a Leader"*

Branches and Service Stations in every state in the Union

Prices
120 gallons per hour capacity pump, 60-cycle motor, 8-gallon galvanized tank, complete
$84.75

200 gallons per hour capacity pump, 60-cycle motor, 35-gallon galvanized tank, complete
$115.00

Above prices are cash, f. o. b. factory. Also larger sizes, for engine or electric drive, correspondingly low priced.



200 gal. per hour plant
"It's Automatic"

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Dept. J-4.
900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send me your free Water Service Library. My source of water supply is

☐ Lake ☐ Spring ☐ Stream
☐ Deep Well ☐ Shallow Well ☐ Cistern

Name..........

Address..........

Town..........

R. F. D.......... *State*..........

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

had a great time while it lasted; Center hated Willowdale and Willowdale gloated over Center; but look what it cost. A couple of thousand greenbacks in the hole and no chance of ever getting them back. Willowdale had the victory, but whose victory was it? The players got all the money and went home to laugh up their sleeves and prepare to bunk some other bunch of suckers next summer.

Sometimes it is whispered that the players on both the teams "accidentally" met up the road a few miles and split the proceeds all over again.

While Mr. Sinclair admits that it is not always the same way in league baseball, he says that there are "far too many instances where it is," and cites one:

That's small-town baseball as it has been year after year.

It has come to the point where business men are seeing through the thing and taking inventory. Down in their hearts, they like the fellows in that other town. They don't want to feel angry with them all the year round and along about mid-winter they do forget about it.

About the next spring, the fans start *thinking* baseball again. With all the loss of money last summer, they think they're not able to pay the freight on another team. They let a year slip by without a club, and if they've been hit extra hard, they let two. Sooner or later, however, they itch for another team, and when the right and slick-enough promoter comes along, they fall just as hard as ever, only to go through the same experience over again.

In Southern Wisconsin, where in Janesville the writer gains a livelihood writing sports for a daily newspaper, this sort of thing went on year after year. It did until the last loss in one of the towns was something like $15,000. That was too much and it cut off the flow of cash for any further venturing.

Then along came a man by the name of Mike Davy, who resides in the city of Watertown, long famous for its wonderful domestic fattened goose. Mike knew enough about goose to know one when it was cooked and he considered this baseball goose was sort of overcooked.

Mike had an idea. For an old fellow—he's up around three-score—he is unusually active in boosting athletics. He got that way perhaps because he had two sons going to the University of Wisconsin and he lived in the university town of Madison for some years.

Mike's idea was that all this expenditure of money for stars and all those deficits for teams every year was foolish. He turned his attention to the amateurs and played around helping them for a while. Then the big idea dawned upon him. He called it "home talent." He would have teams composed of home town boys.

He would pay these boys moderately and then form a league of the towns round about. That was three years ago and the result was the starting and the success of the Jefferson County Home Talent Baseball League.

There were some minor drawbacks to the original circuit and the next year the Jefferson County loop was revised while other towns came in and others dropt out. The thing had gone along so nicely that a second wheel was started, the Southern

A twist of the wrist

THAT literally is all it takes to eliminate sags in any pipe line when Grinnell Adjustable Hangers are used. You can forestall endless trouble and expense with a trifling extra first cost that is quickly returned by labor savings in installation.

The thousands of miles of pipe we have installed in other people's buildings have set a standard for low maintenance. Grinnell Adjustable Hangers and super-quality cast iron fittings are responsible. Both can be purchased on the market. Send for our free 120-page catalogue. If your jobber doesn't stock Grinnell Hangers, ask us for the name of the nearest distributor. Address Grinnell Co., Inc., 274 W. Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

Use a dozen and see why we've used a dozen million

GRINNELL
Adjustable
PIPE HANGERS

Sewage Disposal for
CAMP and Country Home

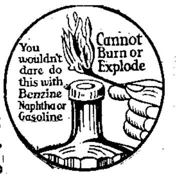
Guard against typhoid especially at your camp. Make certain your family will return in better health. Perfect sanitation is unexpensive. Ask our specialists for free Plan Sheets on San Equip Septic Tanks.

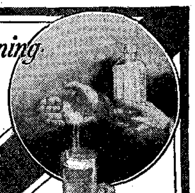
CHEMICAL TOILET CORP.,
850 Free St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Makers also of Sanitary Waterless Toilets

Recommended by Eminent Surgeons
For Removing Adhesive Plaster

Removes the plaster and all the sticky substance that usually remains on the skin. See directions in booklet with each bottle.

For Safety's Sake-demand
CARBONA
UNBURNABLE
Cleaning Fluid
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
Without Injury to Fabric or Color
20¢ 30¢ 60¢ & $1. Size Bottles at all Drug Stores


You wouldn't dare do this with Benzine Naphtha or Gasoline
Cannot Burn or Explode



first thing in the morning
ENO's
FRUIT SALT-DERIVATIVE COMPOUND

Internal Cleanliness is the first law of Health

Start the Day Right with ENO's and feel fit all day.
At All Druggists: 75c, $1.25
Sales Agents:
Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc., New York
Prep. only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., London, Eng.

Wisconsin League, and the writer had the pleasure of getting in on the ground floor as one of the organizers and its president.

It was found that home talent settled that bitter rivalry question. It created friendship between towns and has been doing it each year in larger measure. It has also created better business relations between the towns, for there has been much more harmony.

I speak of the Southern Wisconsin League because I know intimately of its workings. There were six towns in the organization the first year and the same number the second. When the seasons closed, there was more good feeling between the towns than there ever had been for years. The competition continued, there was sportsmanlike rivalry, friendly and clean. Stranger than all was the fact that only two protests were entered at league headquarters in two years, and while one of the teams was a bit hot at the time, it took an adverse decision in good faith and is anxiously awaiting the 1925 season.

Here was the secret. Each town that entered the organization was limited for its players to its own city limits or a radius of eight miles around those city limits. Where there happened to be two towns closer than eight miles, they were at liberty to draw their talent for a distance of half way between each other.

That ruling, as Mr. Sinclair tells us. "solved the problem of going out and buying players." In fact—

No matter how tight the race got—and it was a hot one last summer, for but one game separated the champions from the second place team; two were tied for third, and the other three were almost as close—no matter how hot the race got, it was impossible to "load up." The teams just had to make the best of what they had, or could get in their own territory.

It was a radical departure, but the players were willing to try it out. Why shouldn't they? When a school gets into a pinch for talent, does it go out and hire the star of some other school? It does not. It uses what material it has and what coaching ability it has and makes the best of its material just like you and I do in our fight through life. We've got to get along with the ability we have and try to develop and make the best of our talents.

What of the fans? It was strange to them at first. They did talk some of urging the managers to have the rule changed to permit the getting of stars from away, but they soon became accustomed to it. They soon learned that the team had to go through the season with the talent it had, that it could develop or that it could unearth in the town. That situation stopt all yelling for stars. Just like in the colleges; you don't hear the real sportsman asking his school to grab off the best players of a rival.

The new system got the fans interested in the individual players more than ever before. It got them to picking out their favorite players and sticking by them through thick and thin. It created more interest, for a fellow usually is more apt to boost for a man he knows than for one he does not know. Also, it caused the development of more players and created greater interest in baseball in the kids, who now saw a chance that some day they might get the opportunity to play with the town team. That's one of the biggest things that has been accomplished, and it never entered into the original plan.

The player who covered third base for

TO EUROPE
in less than
5 Days

In all the world there is only one steamer capable of this performance

The Great Cunarder
MAURETANIA

an oil-burner, unmatched in power, unexcelled in appointments, comfort and luxury.

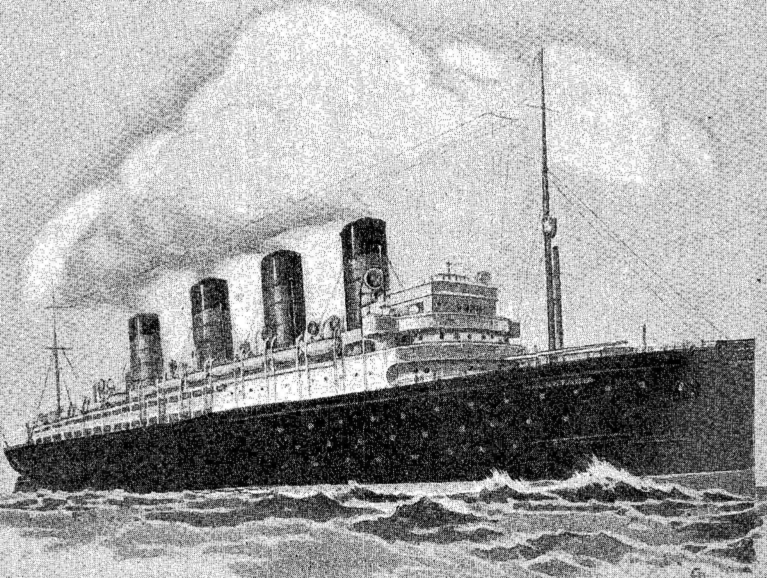
The whole history of transatlantic travel is typified in the growth and development of the Cunard Company—Cunard Ships representing the foremost and most modern ideas in construction and equipment—the utmost possible in service.

THE WORLD'S FASTEST PASSENGER SERVICE DE LUXE
SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED CABIN STEAMERS
CUNARD "VACATION SPECIALS" (Third Cabin)
LARGE SELECTION OF ROUTES

Requests for literature, schedules, and other information cordially invited.

CUNARD
and ANCHOR *Lines*

25 Broadway, New York — or Branches and Agencies



HATCHWAY

Are you one of the million men or boys who wear the

HATCHWAY
NO-BUTTON
UNION SUIT

or are you still wondering whether the buttons survived the weekly wash? There are no worries, bother, or needless repair work or expense, where Hatchways are worn. Gone forever is the daily task of buttoning and unbuttoning a row of unnecessary buttons. You simply step into the legs, slip your arms through the armholes and that's all there is to it—except unequalled comfort, economy, style and body freedom. Yet with all these advantages Hatchway costs no more than ordinary underwear.

HATCHWAY is made in a wide variety of knitted and nainsook styles to suit every taste and purse. On sale at most good dealers. If you have any difficulty in getting just the style you want, we shall be glad to see that you are supplied, delivery free anywhere in the United States. In ordering please state size and enclose remittance to our mill at Albany. A beautiful catalogue illustrating the complete line of HATCHWAY UNION SUITS in both winter and summer weights sent free on request.

Men's Suits—$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $6.00.

Boys' Suits—$1.00, $1.25.

DEALERS

Write us for samples and swatches if you are interested in stocking Hatchway Union Suits, or ask to have our representative call. In certain localities exclusive agencies are open to the right kind of merchant.

FULD & HATCH KNITTING CO.
Albany New York
Woods Underwear Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada
Licensed Manufacturers of these lines for Canada

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

one of the teams in the Jefferson County Home Talent League gets a try-out with Toledo in the American Association next spring. Another lad who played outfield part of the season with one of the teams in the first season, became captain of a school team. Another pitched two no-hit, no-run games for his college. Not so bad for the first two years.

Naturally, the type of baseball was not so expert, not so scientific, not so mechanical as that provided by highly paid men of exceptional individual ability. It couldn't be expected and the spectators soon learned it. It did give more interesting games. There is nothing more dull to many a baseball follower, especially the casual fan, than to see a team playing so well that the element of the unexpected is eliminated.

This is part of the attraction about home talent baseball. These players are more tense than the man who has learned the game so well that it is second nature to him. In home talent baseball there is no telling what might happen next, and that's just what the fans liked. The entertainment that was provided for them was greater than they ever got before because they learned not to expect perfect plays and they enjoyed the harder playing that these lads tried.

When a player made an unusually good play they rooted for him, no matter whether on their team or on the other team. When a player pulled a boner, they laughed and had a good time over it.

BADMINTON NOT HALF BAD

A MUSCULAR Christian, Bishop Charles L. Slattery, has joined the three hundred enthusiasts who support a Badminton Club in the heart of Boston's financial district. Five years the club has existed, but "the essential features of Badminton date back to the China and Japan of 2,000 years ago," we are told by Alfred Howell, who writes in the Boston *Herald:*

The game itself, as we know it in England and in scattered sections of the United States, was probably developed along with battledore and shuttlecock, which was the progenitor of modern tennis, but, so far as can be ascertained, the first special Badminton court was built in 1873 at Poona, India.

It took England by storm, however, about forty years ago; and so far as a winter game can go, it rivalled cricket. But unlike cricket, which has never been played to any extent in this country, Badminton is fast gaining here a vogue and popularity.

And now here's a brief sketch of the game.

Picture a room forty-four feet by twenty-two, and across the exact center a net almost five feet high. On each side a flashing, whirling form, in athletic shirt and drawers and sneakers, armed with a miniature racket; and hurtling over and around and about him, to dare his sight and aim, is a small leather-covered cork shuttle, or "bird," with a tiny weight inside. Sixteen perfectly matched feathers stick out from its height of seventy-five to eighty-five grains.

And it's shooting across that small indoor court with wonderfully timid strokes,

For Tough Beards or Tender Skins

YOU will find relief and comfort in a jar of Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream. It rapidly softens the toughest beard and prevents shaving irritation. Its exclusive properties soothe and cool the skin and heal troublesome little cuts. It leaves your skin soft, cool, invigorated and refreshed.

Thousands of men have told us that it makes shaving a pleasure—no longer a job to be dreaded.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send 50c. for the blue jar that contains six months of shaving comfort. Or send two-cent stamp for sample.

Frederick F. Ingram Co.
Established 1885
577 Tenth St.,
Detroit, Mich.
Also Windsor, Canada

Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream

Made particularly for tender skins

BECOME A FOOT CORRECTIONIST A new profession, not medical nor chiropody. All the trade you can attend to; many are making $3,000 to $10,000 yearly, easy terms for training by mail, no further capital needed or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting. *Address* Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

Have Good Hair And Clean Scalp
Cuticura
Soap and Ointment
Work Wonders
Try Our New Shaving Stick.

Klutch
holds **False Teeth** tight

Klutch forms an adhesive cushion between the plate and gums; holds the plate so snug that it can't rock, can't drop, can't chafe, can't be "played with" and not a seed can get under it. You can eat, talk, laugh or sing *just as well as you ever did with your natural teeth.* A box of Klutch is three months of joy. Postpaid 60cts; 2 boxes $1.00. (Send $1 bill at our risk). Use a whole box. If not *more* than satisfied, *all* your money back.

HART & CO., Box 5017 Elmira, N.Y.

For the June Bride

Each particular detail of your wedding, whether quietly at home or an elaborate church function, is brilliantly described in the one comprehensive authority—"The Blue Book of Social Usage"—

ETIQUETTE

In Society, in Business, in Politics, at Home

By Emily Post

639 pages, besides 16 *full-page illustrations of table settings, etc., with frontispiece of a "Bride's Bouquet."* Crown 8vo.
Cloth, $4, *net; full leather,* $7.50, *net; postage,* 18c *extra.* All Bookstores, or
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

with a smashing overhead and a lob, and then with a touch that seems a caress, but it gets across the net, to meet with another smash and a half-return that scores, with the panting cry, "Eight—six, Joe."

And you can't hit it on the bounce, because the "bird" doesn't bounce; rather you've got to hit it on the fly, or not at all. And, take the writer's word for it, in order to do that little trick, you've got to be alive and on your toes and incredibly swift.

And there you have Badminton, the game that bids fair to outdistance squash and handball in the winter popularity of northern America.

Mr. Howell has interviewed several members of the club, and tells us that one of them, Mr. Fay A. Simmons, says: "It is a most surprizing thing to me that Badminton hasn't been more widely taken up in this country. It is an ideal game, for it forces into use practically every muscle and faculty; and besides that, the cost of installing court and equipment is really very small." Meanwhile Dr. Leroy G. Crandon is quoted as saying of Badminton:

"Not only does it keep a man's interest at top pitch, and so keep him coming regularly to play, but it provides an element of safety that's entirely foreign to tennis or squash or handball. I am referring now to the eyes. There have been several cases within my personal knowledge where an eye has been lost in the stress of violent play on tennis and squash courts, but with Badminton that is impossible, even if the player is wearing glasses.

"That is a good feature, and in addition, of course, is the fact that it can be played with safety by every one. Several chaps I know down town, who joined the club and started playing the game, found their blood pressure materially lowered in a comparatively short time, and found their general health improved. Of course, that is not surprizing, for business life to-day is extremely wearing, and the average man, realizing that and being intelligent, takes measures to overcome it."

Another member, Mr. William P. Nutter, tells Mr. Howell:

"I took it pretty easy when I first joined the Badminton Club last November. Considerably overweight, I wheezed a lot and grunted some when I started to exercise, but Badminton got me as it gets every one else, and along about the first of the year I started to go down every day, for I could even then see the improvement. And now—well, this is what it's done: It's taken off weight—I shan't tell you how many pounds; it's hardened every muscle, and it's increased my efficiency in a business way almost 100 per cent.

"If any evidence was ever needed to bolster up my conviction that healthy play is necessary in business life, my personal experience during the last six months is ample. Let me give you a concrete case:

"A member of the club, one of the biggest men in mercantile life in Boston, came in about a quarter of six one night some two months ago. He was scheduled to make a speech in the chamber of commerce at 6:30 and he was fagged out, body and mind. He wanted to be put in shape, and he was. They gave him five minutes of stretching and setting up stuff, then a

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

This interests You because~

You want a better Lawn, brighter Flowers earlier and finer quality Vegetables

A Lawn in two weeks	Just sprinkle your lawn with *Soilgro* and you get a healthier and stronger sod. Grass seed inoculated with *Soilgro* often sprouts within three days. Several lawns were mowed within two weeks after seeding last fall.
Prize Flowers	*Soilgro* was responsible for plants and perfect blooms that won flower show awards last year.
String Beans in five weeks	One *Soilgro* user reports string beans for his table five weeks after planting.
Corn and Potatoes	Equally remarkable results were secured with corn, cauliflowers and potatoes, with strawberries, cucumbers and tobacco.
Miracles of Nature	*Soilgro* results are miracles of Nature, for *Soilgro* is not a chemical fertilizer. It consists of the beneficial bacteria of fertile soil which science has discovered govern the growth of plants. Whatever has roots grows better after a *Soilgro* treatment.
Changes fertility into Plant Food	*Soilgro* bacteria make the food in the soil or added to it available for plants. They greatly increase growth where commercial fertilizers or manure are present. Good crops have been grown without the use of anything but *Soilgro*.
Easily applied	*Soilgro* comes in two packages. One contains the bacteria. The other is bacteria food. Simply empty the two packages into a clean tub, bucket or barrel, add four gallons of clean water and let stand five days.
Write for Soilgro Booklet	Then put a pint of the *Soilgro* liquid into a five-gallon sprinkling can. Fill with water and sprinkle your lawn or garden or inoculate your seeds for planting. This five-dollar size provides enough *Soilgro* for a good-sized lawn, flower garden and kitchen garden. For information on what you can expect *Soilgro* to do, write for our booklet, *"Putting the Farm Wisdom of All Ages to Work on Lawns, Flowers and Vegetables."*

Just fill in and mail the accompanying coupon

SOILGRO PRODUCTS, INC.
1340 Broadway, New York City

Soilgro
Trade Mark

SOILGRO PRODUCTS, Inc.
1340 Broadway, New York City

Gentlemen:
Please send me your booklet entitled:
"Putting the Farm Wisdom of All Ages to Work on Lawns, Flowers and Vegetables."

Name..
Street..
City............................State......................

BURGESS
RADIO BATTERIES

Quality at *Every* Price

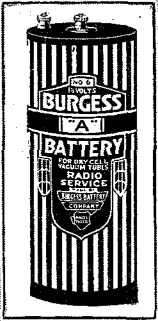
Cabinet or table space many times determine the size and type of radio batteries selected by the user.

Burgess manufactures a battery for every radio circuit and tube. Your choice of any one of many types involves no sacrifice of economy or service hours The value and quality of Burgess Radio Batteries are constant—your satisfaction assured

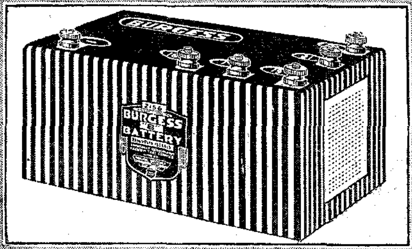
"Ask Any Radio Engineer"

Burgess 'C' Batteries improve reception economically.

One of several sizes of Vertical 'B' Batteries.



Standard Burgess Radio No. 6 'A' Battery "Over Twice the Life."



Burgess block shape 'B' Batteries are made in numerous types and voltages.

BURGESS BATTERY COMPANY
Engineers DRY BATTERIES *Manufacturers*
Flashlight - Radio - Ignition - Telephone
General Sales Office: Harris Trust Bldg., Chicago
Laboratories and Works. Madison, Wisconsin
In Canada Niagara Falls and Winnipeg

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

ten-minute game of Badminton; then a warm shower and a five-minute rest. After that he got a thorough massage, followed by a cold shower, and that chap went out from there with his eyes snapping and a springy step, and his mind as clear and fresh as it had ever been. Now, cocktails might produce the appearance but not the effect of that healthy treatment, nor would they result in the speech he made that night. And that's why the fellows down here on the Street have joined the Badminton Club."

THE FISHERMAN'S TEN POINTS OF HONOR

PERSONALLY an enthusiastic angler and officially a member of the Board of Fish Commissioners of Pennsylvania, Dr. Charles Reitell is devoting himself to "research work on natural fish food, lake and stream conditions, marine growth and other matters that make for an abundant supply of game and food fish," we are told. In *Forest and Stream* appears his code for the "Compleat Angler," of whom Dr. Reitell says, in numbered paragraphs:

1. He holds that a good fisherman not only can catch fish but is one who rigidly conserves angling as a sport.
2. He realizes that fish must have homes in which to live. Therefore he sees to it that good forests and waters are made available and kept available for abundant fish life.
3. He knows well the enemies of the fish—the water-snake, the hawk, the otter—and he takes of his time and money to rid fish life of these menaces.
4. He loathes that human "fish-hog" who ruthlessly wastes and destroys, and he vigilantly brings to bay these robbers of our fish.
5. He is tortured by that ghastly nightmare, pollution of waters, and he fights everlastingly to keep clear waters clear, and to redeem foul waters to purity.
6. He is a student of fish life and habits. Thus he knows that both the size and number of fish depend directly upon the abundance of the food supply. Therefore he conserves bait life, and water vegetation.
7. But he obeys the fish laws, not out of fear, but because he understands that they are absolutely necessary for the preservation of the fishing sport—for himself, his associates and posterity.
8. He has found that artificial propagation is necessary to keep the supply of fish abreast of the growing numbers of fishermen. As a result he is in touch with fish culturists and their work.
9. He believes that "the Compleat Angler" is a result of wholesome development from boyhood and girlhood days, and he is as much interested in dating a fishing trip for the youngsters as he is in arranging one for himself.
10. He is a dynamic part of the spirit of American Democracy and therefore holds as inviolate that all fishing waters shall be open to all of the people. Believing this, he holds that real conservation means conservation for all—not for a few at the expense of the many.

Bungalow Camps in the Canadian Pacific Rockies

SET in amid rugged peaks and stately pines—nestling under the rainbow of a 1200-foot cataract—built beside the cool depths of a jade green lake—offering unbounded freedom, good living. Guides and ponies. Alpine trails for riding and hiking—linking the camps at Lake Wapta, Lake O'Hara, Yoho Valley and Emerald Lake.

Or, on the Banff-Lake Windermere Road, over the Great Divide and down into the Columbia Valley. Camps at Storm Mountain, Vermilion Crossing, Radium Hot Springs and Lake Windermere. Autos, radium springs and, warm Lake Windermere for bathing; trail riding and canoeing.

Each Bungalow Camp—a group of cosy bungalow cabins encircling a community lodge for music, dancing and social diversions. Direct connections with the Canadian Pacific main lines. Inexpensive.

In writing for information and rates please mention BC-10

Canadian Pacific
Hotel Dept., Windsor Station, Montreal

To the English Lakes by L M S

Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey captured the loveliness of England's Lakes in gems of happy verse. Turner and Romney were inspired by their beauty.
Travel northward to the Lakes by the fast express trains of the London Midland and Scottish Railway. They have Restaurant cars for daytime journeys and Sleeping cars for night trains.

Literature from John Fairman, LM S Agent, 200 Fifth Av., N.Y., or offices of Thos. Cook & Son.

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Something New!

THE STANDARD CROSS-WORD PUZZLE BOOK With Celluloid Work Leaf

A book of 50 true Cross-Word Puzzles. Some are for beginners. Others for advanced puzzlists.

ALL THE WORDS IN THESE PUZZLES ARE IN THE ONE SIMPLE ALPHABETICAL VOCABULARY OF THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY from which the Cross-Word Puzzles were compiled by Charles E. Funk.

In this fascinating puzzle book is a page-size transparent celluloid leaf which you can lay on the puzzle diagrams and work out the answers without writing and erasing in the book. You can also use it over and over in making your own puzzles on any of the fifty diagrams in the book.

Size, 7 inches square. Cloth $1.00, net; $1.10, post-paid

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

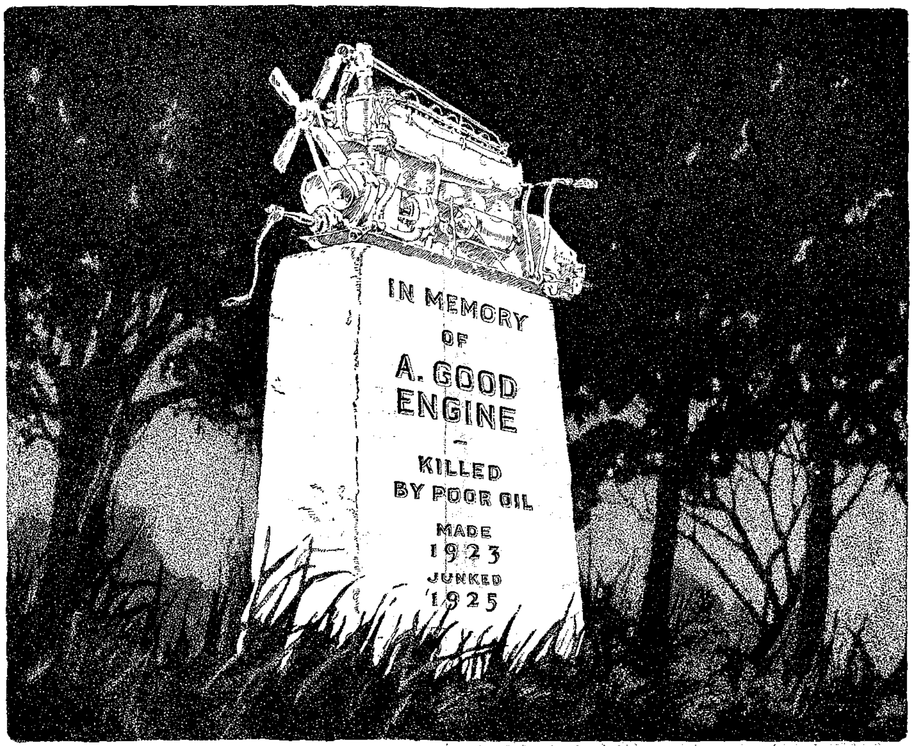
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

THE EARTH'S GREATEST CRACK

"WEDGE of the Infinite" is what Chase S. Osborn, writing in *The Independent* (New York), calls the Great Rift Valley, the long chasm or canyon connecting Asia and Africa through the Red Sea, which is a part of it. Recognized within the memory of the youngest scientific men, the first attempt to map it is only a decade old. Until recently the depths of the sea were better explored. Mr. Osborn has lived in it and explored it, having traversed it from one end in the Holy Land to the other in Southern Rhodesia. He modestly disclaims the title of "authority" and thinks that it can be given to no one at present, tho Prof. J. W. Gregory of the University of Glasgow knows more about it than any one else. Professor Gregory was the first to call earth-fractures "rifts," and to apply the name "Great Rift" to what Mr. Osborn picturesquely calls "this aggressive wound in the surface of our sphere." He writes:

> "The Great Rift Valley is the largest tectonic fracture in the surface of the earth. The tremendous indentation reaches from the Dead Sea and the Jordan River in Asia to the Sabi River in South Africa, and has been traced that entire distance, a length of five to six thousand miles, more than a sixth of the earth's circumference. In places it is two miles and more in depth and hundreds of miles in width. Should this planet of ours ever break up, this disintegration would begin at the flaw made by this impressive crack.
>
> "Yet its gigantic size has apparently kept some very clear-eyed men from seeing it. Upon his return from Africa, I asked Theodore Roosevelt how the Great Rift impress him. He looked blank and said he had not heard of it. Nevertheless, he had traveled through a considerable portion of it and had skirted it at some of its most spectacular points, including the Mau Escarpment, where the Uganda Railroad follows its edge.
>
> "The first hint of this major fault was drawn from the report of the American Dead Sea expedition, headed by Lieutenant Lynch in 1848. The Red Sea trough, of which the Dead Sea and Jordan Valley are a part, took on a new significance in the light of Lynch's report. For by his surprizing revelation, it was found that the valley of the Dead Sea measured 1,293 feet below sea-level, the lowest land on the surface of the earth, and that the actual bottom of the sea was 1,300 feet lower. As early as 1841, Leopold von Buch described the Red Sea as a crevasse in the earth's crust, a conclusion forced by its channeled, parallel shores, suggesting fracture rather than erosion. In 1897, Sir George Adam Smith wrote of the Jordan Valley that there might be something on some other planet that matched it, but not on this one. So began the comprehension of the trough. Pioneer geologists began to trace it into Asia and others took up the trail into Africa.
>
> "Burton did his part and Stanley noted how fiordlike are certain of the African lakes. There are more than thirty blind lakes in the Big Sink, none of which has



This engine died 20,000 miles too soon!

Here is an automobile engine—a young engine. It should be at the height of its power. But it is scrapped! Poor oil has made it a valueless pile of junk. Poor lubrication has probably sent more cars to the scrap-heap than any other single cause. Yet the average motorist is surprisingly unconcerned about the KIND of oil that goes into his crankcase. And he pays for this lack of interest with repairs—sometimes, with the car itself.

Get 1000 miles of super-lubrication without draining your crankcase ˏ ˏ ˏ Get the same fine lubrication for your stationary engine and tractor ˏ ˏ ˏ Buy pure Pennsylvania oil, which oil men know as *"the highest grade oil in the world."*

SUPER-LUBRICATING qualities must be inherent in the crude if you are to find them in the refined oil. That is why oil refined from 100% pure Pennsylvania is different. Nature made it of different materials. Nature gave it the greatest ability to withstand heat, wear and dilution without breaking down. It is so good that—under normal conditions you need change it only each 1000 miles. Many motorists get greater mileage. Of course, the oil level must be maintained.

There isn't enough Pennsylvania oil to supply everyone. But there are discriminating motorists in this country who love a smooth-running motor—who know that repair bills mean an abused machine, as well as an abused pocketbook. For their protection, the producers, refiners and marketers of Pennsylvania oil have created the Pennsylvania emblem shown below. All oil marketed under it is guaranteed to be refined from 100% Pennsylvania crude.

Pennsylvania is not the name of a *brand*, but of a superior *grade* (or kind) of crude oil, found only in the Appalachian Field. Find the man near you who displays the Pennsylvania emblem. Then drain your crankcase and fill it with pure Pennsylvania oil. *You won't have to drain it again for 1000 miles* and if your motor is in good condition at the start, this will be the sweetest thousand miles you've ever driven!

© 1925, P. G. C. O. A.

SEND THE COUPON
FOR THIS LITTLE
BOOKLET OF OIL WISDOM

Guaranteed
100% PURE
PENNSYLVANIA
OIL
TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

PENNSYLVANIA GRADE CRUDE OIL ASSOCIATION
208 Chambers Building, Oil City, Pa.

Please send me the booklet, "Systematic Lubrication," worth money to every oil user.

Name ....

Street Address ....

City .... State ....

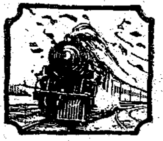
L. D. 4-25

This Vacation
See NEW Sights and

California
HAVANA
PANAMA CANAL

one way water

one way rail



Round Trip $335
From your home town (on main line points) and back, in either direction

Including First Cabin ticket, meals and berth on Panama Pacific liner New York to Havana, Panama Canal, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and railroad ticket across the continent over choice of routes with authorized stopover privileges.

Round Trip by Water $425

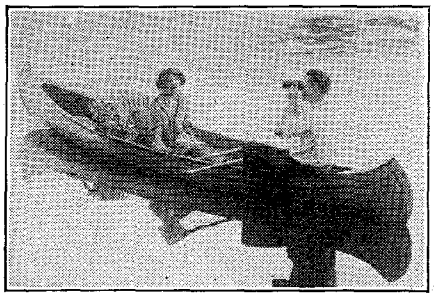
PANAMA PACIFIC LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

No. 1 Broadway, New York; 460 Market St., San Francisco; our offices elsewhere, or authorized steamship or railroad agents.

Europe Small Select Parties
leaving June and July
Cost from $540, including all expenses
BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Boyd Tours, Inc. (Est. 1895) 1819 Broadway, New York

END LOSS! Protect camp laundry, school clothing, inexpensively with WASHPROOF NAME TAPES. Samples free. Write, **PREMIER, Box 40L, W. Farms Sta., N. Y. City**

"Old Town Canoes"



Days that merit fond reflection

DAYS when the lake is crystal clear and the sky is cloudless overhead—these are such days as vacation dreams are made of.

Get an "Old Town." Here is a sturdy canoe of unusual beauty. "Old Towns" are low in price. $64 up. From dealer or factory.

The 1925 catalog shows all models in snappy colors. It is free. Write for your copy today. OLD TOWN CANOE CO., 1524 Fourth St., Old Town, Maine, U. S. A.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

outlets overground. Several may have underground outlets.

"Suess correctly traced the Jordan-Red Sea rift along the eastern face of Abyssinia, down between the highlands of Somaliland and Abyssinia, inclosing the lake chain of southeast Abyssinia, across British East Africa to Lake Manyara. Here he found a gap, so far as his evidence went. This has now been supplied and the Rift has been traced on through the Shire lowland across the Zambezi with laterals in several places, including Tanganyika, Kivu, and Albert Nyanza, and with lesser rifts to the Sabi Valley. Nyassa is in the main course; so are Naivasha and Nakuru, and many more lakes."

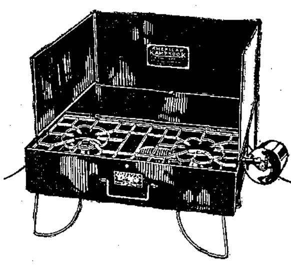
The Rift crosses mountains and rivers, Mr. Osborn tells us. In certain parts it is as clearly formed as if done with a channeling machine, and at other places is eroded so that it is not easy to follow. Between the Dead Sea and the Araba Valley there is a ridge 660 feet high marking the uplifts of Edom and Sinai. Blanckenhorn gives the depth of the fault of the Jordan as 4,500 feet, all in limestone. In the Red Sea, Crossland gives the down-throw as 11,000 feet. Hume, director of the geological survey of Egypt, reports at least five subsidiary rifts in the Sinai peninsula. The Afar desert plains between Abyssinia and the sea contain many lakes below the sea-level, and these plains are the northern entrance to the Great Rift Valley in Africa. The British War Office has attempted a map of the Great Rift which is quite perfect in such regions as Abyssinia and British East Africa, but which is more vague farther south. He goes on:

"The Great Rift is volcanic, with secondary sedimentary rocks. For the entire length of the fissure there are volcanoes of all ages, from active, steaming ones to dead craters of great antiquity.

"The Master of Nazareth was born in the Rift region and knew its demon weirdness. It was in the Great Rift that the devil tempted Him. Moses won the Decalog from the top of a neighboring mountain. Israel's hosts were helped across the Red Sea by some magic of the Great Rift. Mohammed took his midnight walks along its escarpments and there heard the voice of Allah. There are mineral riches, too: gold and precious stones and iron and copper. In ten thousand ways the Rift has been the stage of the world as well as its deepest wound and least-healed scar.

"The origin of the Rift is usually placed at the end of the Eocene period, but it was by no means finished then and, in fact, is still subject to minor convulsions. The Ophir gold trails, over which came the gold for Solomon's temple gathered by Hiram of Tyre, were obliterated no doubt in the inconstant Rift.

"In large part, the phenomenon still encompasses the wildest portions of Africa. Thousands of square miles of its area are infested with the tsetse fly, and the graves of sleeping-sickness victims within its walls are millions. I have heard the lion roar there as the honey-bird chirped, and the



Kampkook *No. 4 is America's finest camp stove. Has 10½x19½ inch cooking surface, 10x19 inch warming shelf, folding adjustable wind-shield. Finished in baked olive drab enamel. Price in U. S. $10.50.*

The Best Catch
–Kampkook!

Whip the streams. Land your speckled beauties—and then what? **Kampkook** 'em!

For unsurpassed excellence in flavor and nutritious wholesomeness, try a **Kampkook'd** trout—fresh from the brook.

If your luck's been bad, substitute whatever your appetite demands. **But you** can't substitute for **Kampkook.**

A model for every need, **from $7.00 to** $14.30. All of them **original Kampkooks.** At your sporting goods dealer.

Send for your copy of **Kampkookery**—*a wonderbook of camping hints for the motor camper—free.*

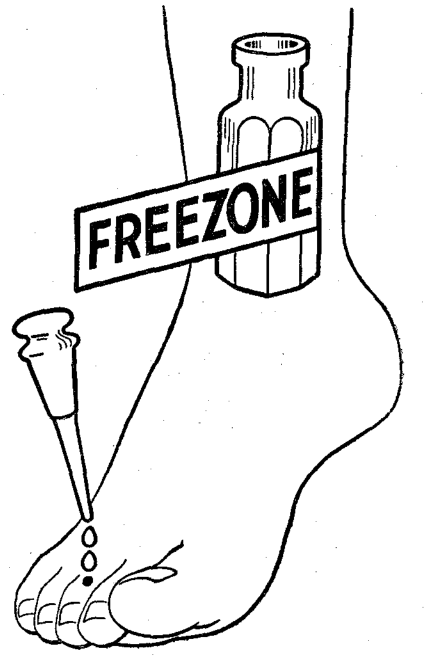
AMERICAN GAS MACHINE COMPANY, Inc.
833 Clark St., Albert Lea, Minn.

AMERICAN KAMPKOOK
AMERICAS MOST POPULAR CAMP STOVE

See MT. VERNON via Electric Route
Chair Car Service De Luxe (10 A.M. to 2 P.M.)
LIMITED TRAINS
The only route of unlimited time
Regular Service Every Half Hour 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Mid-City Terminal: 12th St. & Penna. Ave. N. W.
Heart of the Hotel District. Write for folder.
WASHINGTON-VIRGINIA RAILWAY CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Corns

Lift Off – No Pain!



Doesn't hurt one bit. Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

boom of the ostrich contests with the staccato barks of wild dogs. The sounds of the Great Rift are of both life and death.

"Speke's cones that scrape the sky are in the Rift, likewise Mountains of the Moon that Ptolemy knew. Its volcanoes are of all ages and conditions. There are scores that are still warm, yet the oldest of its vents are more ancient than the Alps. For the Great Rift was not torn asunder all at one time. The wrecking and rebuilding are still going on to-day.

"The earth buckles and creeps, it sinks and swells; it swirls giddily on its axis, swaying to and fro or capsizing as a small craft yaws and submerges at sea—a sorry old raft in an ocean of ether.

"But the old raft contains some amazing exhibits, not the least of which is the Great Rift Valley, in which walked Christ and Cetewayo, Mohammed, and Dingaan Zulu."

MIND'S EYE BLINDNESS

THAT an object in the direct line of vision may be invisible to a person, who yet sees another object in the same direction at the same time, we are told by Dr. George A. Rogers, writing in *The Optometric Weekly* (Chicago). This, he says, does not mean total unawareness of the object, but an indifferent or casual visual sense of it that leaves no lasting impression or remembrance of it. He continues:

> "When fixing a distant object binocularly there are often intervening near objects with less sharply defined images upon the retinas of the two eyes. But these images are not, in that case, in the relative positions required for fusion, and the visual sense disregards them as objects. In the binocular fixation of a near object we may be similarly blind to a more distant one that is in the direct line of vision, for its dual images are less sharply defined and are out of position for fusion. Hence, they are visually ignored. While the eyes see them, in a dim sort of way, the mind does not. They are not only out of focus at the retinas, but out of focus to the visual sense or mind.
>
> "A more direct instance of the repression of visual sensation is that in which two distinct objects in the direct line of vision and at the same distance from the eyes fail to register visually with equal distinctness, or one of them fails to register at all. We see what we wish to see by the mental fixation of it, ignoring visually all else beside, altho other things may be equally well imaged upon the retinas, and naturally in the position for fusion if the images are identical. But a slight differentiation of these images may be sufficient to enable us to alternately see the one or the other and at the same time to visually ignore its duplicate. Being mentally blind to it, it requires a distinct effort to shift from seeing one to seeing the other.
>
> "This phenomenon is frequently met with in muscle-testing the eyes. The two eyes are endeavoring, and may succeed, in fixing the same object before them; but our muscle-testing devices enable us to make the two images of such marked difference in form and color, or in number, that there is no visual recognition of their objective identity. Then it becomes easy to mentally ignore one of these two images of the same object, and we may even have to 'watch our step' to see that we do not ignore one of them involuntarily. That is,

Grouchy Husbands

EVERYTHING a moment before had been peaceful—and even comparatively quiet. Perhaps the youngster did make a slight disturbance at play, but it was unintentional—not anything over which a normal father should hit the ceiling. Perhaps some remark was made, innocently enough—but from the eruption which followed it might have been criminal!

What is the cause of outbursts like that? Unreasoning fits of temper on the part of men who ordinarily are kindly husbands and fathers!

The chances are that the man isn't well. Nerves! He would be the first to deny it, of course.

Why men fly off the handle

"Never felt better in my life!" he sputters. But he doesn't. His very vehemence is indication of the trouble which is secretly worrying millions of men in America. They are wearing out prematurely. They are not "sick," no; but certainly they are not well.

And nine times out of ten the reasons are these: they neglect exercise, they don't get enough sleep; they shun fresh air; they eat too much, and eat the wrong things. And worst of all, they unthinkingly load their systems with artificial stimulants which contribute nothing to their well-being, but which rob the body of its reserve strength.

Perhaps the most widespread offender among these artificial stimulants is caffein. It has no food value. It seems to give new energy, but this is a delusion. Actually it whips and goads the tired nerves to action when what they really need is rest.

© 1925, P. C. Co.

Postum is one of the Post Health Products, which include also Grape-Nuts, Post Toasties (Double-thick Corn Flakes), and Post's Bran Flakes. Your grocer sells Postum in two forms. Instant Postum, made in the cup by adding boiling water, is one of the easiest drinks in the world to prepare. Postum Cereal is also easy to make, but should be boiled 20 minutes.

In 2,000,000 homes, people are eliminating one form of abuse by making Postum their regular mealtime drink. It is all wheat, skillfully blended and roasted. Instead of caffein, an artificial stimulant, it gives only the healthful elements of whole wheat and bran. It is delicious!—rich, full bodied, with the appetizing flavor of roasted wheat.

Here is a drink which every member of the family can enjoy together, with no fear of sleeplessness, ragged nerves, headache, indigestion—with no sign of a grouch! Made with hot milk instead of the usual boiling water, it is the ideal drink for children, too.

We have arranged a test which has meant much for the health of many a man. To make this test, get Postum at your grocer's—or accept the offer of Carrie Blanchard, famous food demonstrator.

Carrie Blanchard's Offer

"I want you to make a thirty-day test of Postum. I want to start you out on your test by giving you your first week's supply, and my own directions for making it. You will be glad to know, too, that Postum costs much less per cup.

"Will you send me your name and address? Tell me which kind you prefer—Instant Postum or Postum Cereal (the kind you boil). I'll see that you get the first week's supply and my personal directions right away."

FREE—MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich. L. D. 4-25
I want to make a thirty-day test of Postum. Please send me, without cost or obligation, the first week's supply of

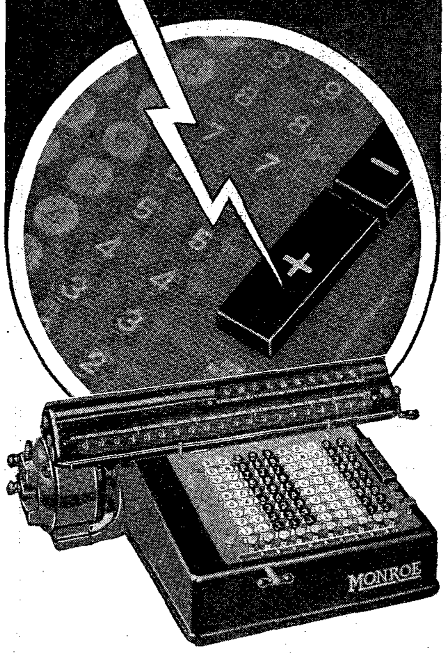
INSTANT POSTUM . . . . . ☐ *Check which you prefer*
POSTUM CEREAL . . . . . ☐

Name ....
Street ....
City .... State ....

In Canada, address CANADIAN POSTUM CEREAL Co., Ltd., 45 Front St., East, Toronto, Ontario

A DEVELOPMENT OF FIFTY YEARS

Speed with Accuracy



MONROE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

HIGH SPEED ADDING-CALCULATOR

THE Monroe is essential to every business office. It is not limited to any special class of work. Guarantees the same unfailing Speed with Accuracy on Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication or Division.

Your figure problems may be invoices, inventories, cost finding or foreign exchange, payrolls, percentages, etc. No matter. The Monroe is at work in thousands of offices comparable to yours, solving problems like yours, and saving its cost many times over.

It will pay you to investigate. Ask for a Free Trial.

Monroe Calculating Machine Co.
Woolworth Bldg.
New York, N. Y.

Monroe Machines and Service are available in all Principal Cities of the U. S., Canada, Great Britain, Europe and throughout the World.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

we make ourselves mentally blind to one of them.

"Such visual repression in one of the eyes defeats the effort to ascertain what in condition of balance or imbalance the muscles are. To determine that fact it is necessary that both eyes see each its special figure of the one object, at the same time, for it is then their relative positions that determine whether the two eyes are in binocular alinement or not. If one image is that of a small area of light, while the other is a band or ribbon of light, or two or more lights, or a circular band of light, there is a normal relative position for the two.

"If out of normal alinement, a prism before one eye moves its image to the correct or normal position relative to the other, and measures the misalinement. So we determine the tendency of the eyes to deviate from each other even when normally fixing an object."

THE VIRTUES OF POT LIQUOR

"LEARN to love your liquor," advises Philander D. Poston, writing in the Washington *Post*. He hastens to explain that this may be done without violation of the Volstead Law, for he refers to "pot liquor," or water in which vegetables have been boiled—once a staple of Southern food, but now, he charges, too often poured down the sink. Col. Henry Watterson, he tells us, claimed that "pot liquor" made the Confederate soldier the best individual fighter and the finest type of hardy manhood the world has ever seen. He insisted that, without "pot liquor," the Southern Confederacy would have fallen within six months, instead of holding out against overwhelming odds for four long years. Mr. Poston continues:

"'Pot liquor' is just plain vegetable essence, or the water in which vegetables are boiled, which nearly every one pours down the sink. It's that sturdy stuff, dear to the heart and stomach of the real negro 'buck,' that tower of strength and endurance who wins our admiration when we watch the play of his brawn and bone in the happy execution of his hard physical tasks. 'Pot liquor,' is quite foreign to the frail and educated 'colored gentleman,' but just mention it to a real sturdy, downright negro, and watch him smile.

"Evolution works from the ground upward. The earth is composed of certain minerals, such as iron, lime, soda, phosphorus, iodin, etc. These same minerals are found in seawater; in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and in physical man. Nature, always respond ng to the eternal cosmic urge, causes the vegetable to eat, digest, assimilate and deposit in the cells of the plant these minerals from the soil. After being so treated, they are advanced to the next higher plane of life—the vegetable kingdom. Now they are refined and made ready for another upward move and similar process in the animal and human body.

"Vegetation receives from still another source another power—tremendous in its strength and eternal in its vitality. That

Allen's Foot-Ease
Shake It Into Your Shoes
Sprinkle It Into The Foot-Bath
©

Allen's Foot=Ease

THE ANTISEPTIC, HEALING POWDER FOR THE FEET

Takes the friction from the shoe, relieves the pain of corns, bunions, calluses and sore spots, freshens the feet and gives new vigor.

MAKES TIGHT OR NEW SHOES FEEL EASY

At night, when your feet are tired, sore and swollen from excessive dancing or walking, sprinkle Allen's Foot-Ease in the foot-bath ***and enjoy the bliss of feet without an ache.***

Over One Million five hundred thousand pounds of powder for the feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war. Trial package and a Foot=Ease Walking Doll sent ***FREE.*** Address,

ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE, Le Roy, N. Y.

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE

SWEDEN

Welcomes You

SWEDEN offers you a mild. invigorating climate long days of sunshine dreamy twilight nights and all the comforts and refinements of an old civilization The best of modern European culture with unique traditions going back thousands of years, supplies endless mental stimulus.

Travel in Sweden is. therefore. both delightful and instructive The scenery varies from the fertile castle-dotted plains of the South, or the rose-wreathed ruins of Visby on an island in the Baltic, to the brilliant costumes in beautiful Dalecarlia and the snow-capped peaks of Lapland above the Arctic Circle.

Modern boats of the highest type run direct from New York. Hotels are comfortable and prices moderate; train service excellent. Secure booklet "Touring Sweden" from any travel bureau, or from

SWEDISH STATE RAILWAYS
Travel Information Bureau
52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York

Sell Dresses

QUICK PROFITS! Good commissions paid for selling my really smart frocks, at half usual prices. Miss Gray, Room 849, 525 Broadway, New York City.

HAY-FEVER:

Its Prevention and Cure

By Wm. C. Hollopeter, M.D.

A newly revised and authoritative book for both laymen and physicians, by a physician who has made a special study of, and has been wonderfully successful in, the treatment of Hay-Fever.

Gives the history of Hay-Fever, the causes of it, how it may be prevented, and its treatment, with special emphasis on the new Immunizing Method. *12mo. Cloth. 424 pages. Illustrated. $2.00 net; by mail, $2.14.*

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

power is solar energy. It comes to the earth in the form of sun-rays, and vegetation, exposed to these constant rays, absorbs this vital power and locks it up tight in the vegetable cells along with the minerals from the earth. There, in the leaf, which is the chemical laboratory of the plant, in the pod, in the fruit, and in the grain, are blended and bound together the Almighty powers of sun and of earth.

"But, right here, man steps in and spoils it all. He destroys or throws away practically all value in the vegetables he cooks and eats. In the hard, long boiling, the vegetable cells are broken open and the mineral wealth and vitamins liberated into the water and steam. This great wealth is then drained off, or prest out, and poured down the sink!

"Millions of people in the United States face actual starvation, not for lack of food in quantity, for our harvests are bountiful, but because, through commercial processes and further destructive treatment wherever food is served, little remains in the form of minerals and vitamins."

Mr. Poston goes on to instruct the modern wasteful cook how to insure a copious and toothsome supply of the liquid that once made the Sunny South strong. He advises:

"In boiling vegetables they should be started with a moderate amount of water, more water being added from time to time as cooking proceeds, to the end that a moderate amount of essence remains when the vegetable is done. This essence contains what remains of the minerals and vitamins, and should be served along with the vegetable, in a bowl, and drunk, with a spoon, or separately as a broth.

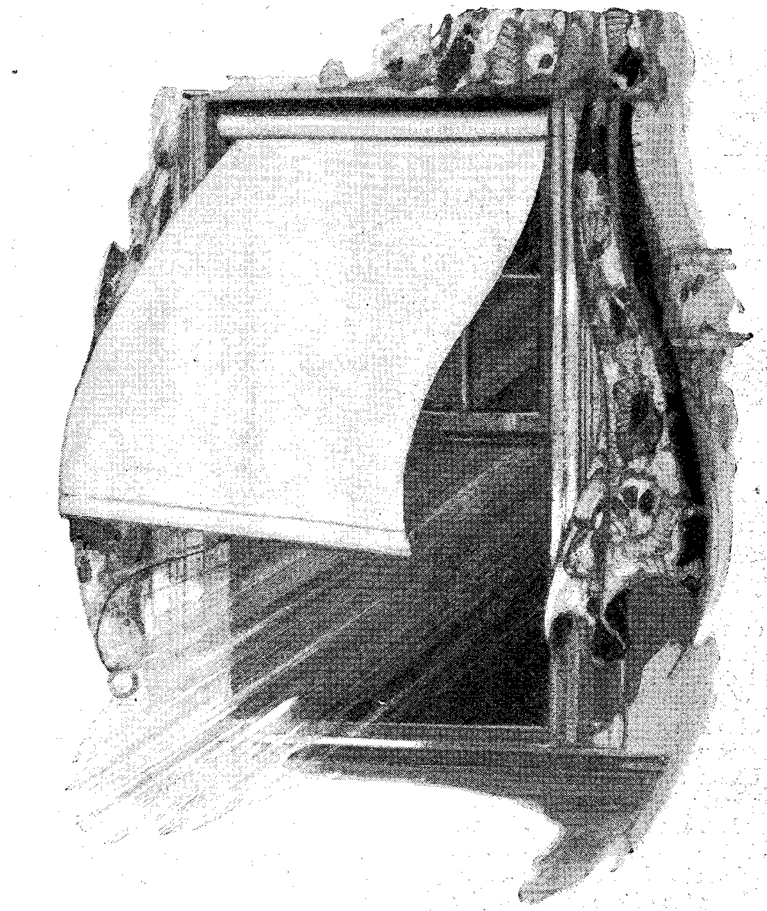
"Boiling should be at high temperature and for a short period rather than at a lower temperature for a longer period. Quick cooking saves much of value in food. A moderate amount of bacon may be boiled with vegetables where appropriate and desired. Too much meat will cause the essence to be greasy and unpalatable for drinking. Milk and butter may be used in seasoning, after cooking of vegetable is complete. Flour thickening should be avoided.

"The rule in every home, café, club, boarding-house and institution is to dump the vegetable essence down the sink, then to 'cream' with deadly white flour the even more dead and deadly bodies of the vegetable cells from which the life has fled, and adding condiments in a vain effort to put some semblance of life or taste into this muddled mess.

"Leave in your vegetables this vital life fluid, wasting not a drop. Soon you will form a taste and thirst for this rare stuff. Take it often and in volume and start now the replacement in your body of the life elements for which it has for years starved, giving it an abundance of this building and vitalizing material that will mean to you a new life and a better mental order. When you drain this essence down the sink, with it goes from 75 to 90 per cent. of the money value you paid for the vegetables. This monetary loss is as nothing compared with the irreparable loss to you in body and in mind through such a silly act.

"To 'pot liquor' there's a powerful kick, but no backfire. It gives you headway, but not headache. It will keep you within the law, but without a doctor or bondsman. It's the safest, sanest, surest way to good health and a good time.

"Learn to love your liquor and take it daily, but take it from the pot."



And when the Rainbow appears

Washable window shades are a joy

After the sudden storm has gone on its grumbling way, your TONTINE shades will dry smooth and unwrinkled with their rich colors as fresh as when you first placed them to *complete* your windows.

The grimy touch of little hands in the nursery; the swirling dust from busy streets—all forms of dirt may be easily removed.

TONTINE shades can be taken down and washed at any time. Soap, water and a brush will renew the soft, rich beauty of their color, which is a very part of the fabric and does not lie on top to crack or chip off.

In tone and texture and the sterling qualities that make for longest wear, TONTINE is the ideal window shade cloth for the restful home—or the busy office building.

TONTINE is made in many colors. Use the coupon to obtain samples.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.
Fabrikoid Division, Newburgh, N. Y.
ORDINATOR COMPANY, INC. (*Sole Distributors*) New York City

DU PONT
TONTINE

ORDINATOR COMPANY, Inc. (*Sole Distributors*)
Dept. E 2 233 E. 41st Street, New York, N. Y.

Name...

Address...

This coupon will bring you samples of Tontine and our booklet "When the Rainbow Appears."
MAIL TODAY.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

SOVIET RUSSIA ON A GOLD BASIS

EVEN THOSE WHO ARE MOST SKEPTICAL about the success of the Soviet Government's efforts to put the country on a gold basis, "raise their voices in praise of the monetary reform," declares N. P. Bruikhanov, who has the title of Acting People's Commissar for Finances of the Soviet Union. He asserts that keeping the new currency at gold parity has been an essential factor in the revival of Russian trade. His statement appears in the Moscow *Financial Gazette*, is translated by the Russian Information Bureau in this country, and is quoted here from *The American Banker*, which recently abandoned the weekly field to become our only daily newspaper devoted exclusively to banking news. Says the Russian official:

> The defenders of the old monetary system did not take into consideration the enormous significance of the economic progress achieved during the first years following the transition to the new economic policy. The expansion of the country's industrial output with its operation upon a business basis, the increase of the trade turnover, the restoration of economic ties between the Soviet Union and the outside world, the consolidation of the State budget with the energetic elimination of the deficit, and a number of other features attesting the recuperation and strengthening of the nation's economic life urgently demanded the introduction of order into the monetary system.
>
> The advocates of the Soviet paper money did not realize that this medium had exhausted its usefulness as soon as the inauguration and consolidation of the new gold-supporting chervonetz notes became feasible. The stability and circulating strength of the latter left no serious obstacles in the way of abolition of the parallel paper-currency system, which was inflicting no small harm upon the trade turnover.
>
> The most important problem cf the monetary reform resolved itself into one of maintaining the purchasing power of the Soviet Union's currency at a fixt level. For the attainment of this object it was necessary to bring influence to bear upon commodity prices.
>
> After a year of currency reform it must be said that not everything that called for a solution was accomplished. In large measure the regulation of retail prices has remained beyond our economic reach. Only during the final two months of the elapsed year, with the influx of increased industrial production upon the market and the consequent relaxation of the merchandise scarcity, did retail prices yield to regulatory influences and begin to decline. These phenomena create the confidence that during the course of the current year we shall definitely master the problem which confronted us a year ago.
>
> The struggle for currency stability was not limited, however, to the achievement of the policy of commodity price control. The Soviet Union's growing economic relations with countries trading with her made it imperative to look carefully after the stability of Soviet currency as compared with foreign currencies. In this regard a successful solution of the problems facing us was also accomplished; the chervonetz remains at its gold parity, so that the Soviet Union has at its disposal a firm currency standard not only for its domestic trade, but also for its foreign commerce.

Banking prosperity is naturally closely tied up with currency stability, and it is interesting to find in the same banking journal a statement on the Russian situation by Mr. B. Horton of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, which has close contact with Russian banks. He says in part:

> Recent reports of the conditions of commercial banks in Russia showed large profits and considerable increase in resources for the year 1924.
>
> The more liberal attitude of the Government toward private initiative should bring about the resumption of private commercial banking.
>
> If private capitalists in Russia are given the same rights by the Government as state trusts and cooperative societies, there will be a demand for services such as are rendered by private banks elsewhere.
>
> As we see it, the situation in Russia is very promising, and we are freely predicting that this year will bring the revival of banking connections between Russia and foreign banks.

RAILROAD WORRY ABOUT COMMUTERS

THE THEORY USED TO BE that while there might not be much money in carrying commuters in and out of a city, the development of suburban paradises is a grand thing for the railroads because of the building up of a profitable freight business. As a writer in the New York *Times* puts it, "the cropping up of little lonely houses far from town meant the gathering together of a neighborhood, the opening of stores, the launching of industries, perhaps. Where people went freight followed and freight was profitable." But the railroad managements have just been disillusioned on this point, we are told, for an official of the New York, New Haven and Hartford is quoted as an authority for the statement that they reckoned without the hard-surface roads that now follow railroad lines, making it a simple matter for short-haul freight to be handled by motor-truck. The railroads say that they are in danger of being left with a costly and empty bag to hold. So here is the unprofitable commuter traffic increasing by leaps and bounds, both absolutely and as compared with other traffic, and there is no compensation in the way of more profits on freight. Moreover, the gateways for commuters are becoming so crowded that several of the roads entering New York—and there is said to be a similar problem in Chicago—are put to it to provide proper facilities. We hear talk of new terminals for commuters only and of commuters' subways to pick up the suburban passengers in the outskirts of the city and carry them to their places of work. On the New Haven the commuter is said to produce 8.71 per cent. of the passenger traffic revenues and to require about 27.14 per cent. of the service. "Losses on the commutation traffic reduce appreciably the net income per mile." According to Transit Commission figures New York's daily commuting traffic consists of more than 350,000 persons. Additional figures from this source are presented in *The Times:*

> The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has watched its commuter travel increase from 38.66 per cent. of the total in 1890, to 57.61 per cent. in 1922. Since 1912 the average annual increase in traffic on the New York, Westchester and Boston has been 19 per cent., and about one-fourth of the passengers are commuters.
>
> The Long Island Railroad, leader of the suburban lines, collects 47,000,000 commuters' fares a year. It carries twice as much commuter as other traffic. Long Island Railroad traffic at the Pennsylvania Station in 1923 amounted to more than three times the Pennsylvania traffic there. At the Flatbush Avenue station in Brooklyn the road handled only a million fewer passengers than the combined traffic total at Grand Central Terminal.
>
> A short time ago 17 per cent. of the Pennsylvania's passenger total and 21 per cent. of the New York Central's were classified as commuters. More than one-half of all the people who come into New York by whatever means, other than private vehicles, are commuters.

NOW THE CHAIN SKY-SCRAPER—"Having had the chain store, the chain theater, newspaper, restaurant, bank, hotel, and innumerable other applications of the idea before our eyes for years, there isn't much novelty," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "in the announcement of a chain of sky-scrapers with the first link pinned down on Manhattan Island and other links already established in Seattle, Kansas City, and Minneapolis." As we read:

> The sky-scraper chain is intended to meet the needs of many cities for adequate office buildings. As such buildings require costly equipment and services in addition to large investment capital for their construction, they are more and more beyond the reach of the individual promoter and financier. The sky-scraper chain will accentuate still further the world-wide tendency toward corporate investment and management in business.

Locate your worth while market

Consider two families living side by side on the same street—the Joneses and the Browns.

The two homes are not strikingly different. The Joneses' is a little better built and a little better kept up. The grocer's car, the milk wagon and the postman stop a little oftener at the Joneses' than at the Browns'. The Joneses' home is better furnished. There are more of the luxuries which have become necessities—a phonograph, a radio, a car. You will find, if you look up the tax records, that the Joneses own their home, while the Browns rent theirs.

It is difficult to learn such facts. Even if you could look inside these two homes, you would not be conscious of the really striking difference between them. That difference is one of state of mind.

But one sure method of discriminating is the telephone wire running to the Jones house and not to the Brown house.

The telephone is the symbol of the difference. It does not make the difference. It simply means that when the Jones family had risen to where life was sufficiently full of contacts and interests and needs and wants to make the telephone a labor-saving device in the business of living, the telephone was installed. The Browns do not have a telephone because in their home the receiver would hang on its hook all day long undisturbed.

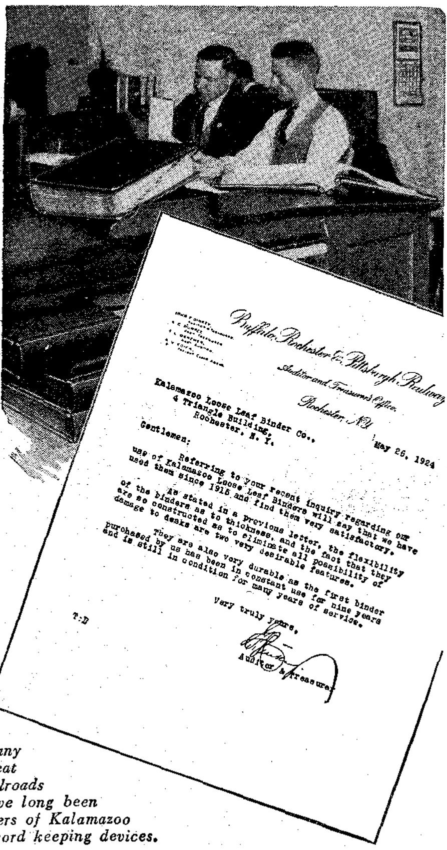
To think of the market for any article whatsoever in terms of one hundred and ten million people is futile. Advertise to those who understand your message and are responsive to an advertising and selling appeal. The telephone is the surest index of this market. One-third of the country's homes have telephones, and it is conservative to estimate that they buy two-thirds of the advertised commodities sold.

It is a good thing for the national advertiser to aim at—coverage of the 8,500,000 families in the telephone market—and obviously the telephone subscriber circulation of a number of magazines must be added together to total more than eight and a half million.

Because in the ten years (1915-1924) The Digest has continuously circularized telephone subscribers, it has increased its circulation to more than 1,300,000 copies per week and can make to the advertiser this definite statement:

The home with
a telephone is the
best market
and the best million telephone
homes are subscribers
to

The Literary Digest



Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway
Auditor and Treasurer's Office
Rochester, N.Y.

May 26, 1924

Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.,
4 Triangle Building,
Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen;

Referring to your recent inquiry regarding our use of Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binders will say that we have used them since 1915 and find them very satisfactory.

As stated in a previous letter, the flexibility of the binders as to thickness, and the fact that they are so constructed as to eliminate all possibility of damage to desks are two very desirable features.

They are also very durable as the first binder purchased by us has been in constant use for nine years and is still in condition for many years of service.

Very truly yours,

Auditor & Treasurer

T:D

Many great railroads have long been users of Kalamazoo record keeping devices.

An Important Development In Transportation Accounting

Through a broad experience in meeting the accounting requirements of railroads, steamship lines and other business activities, Kalamazoo has developed improved record keeping methods of utmost importance to industry.

The valuable results to be obtained through the application of Kalamazoo loose-leaf equipment are described in the new Kalamazoo booklets listed in the coupon. Write for the one in which you are interested.

The Kalamazoo catalog and the informative booklet dealing with the accounting problems of your particular business sent on request.

Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.
Factories at Kalamazoo, Mich., and Los Angeles, Calif.
Sales Offices in Principal Cities

KALAMAZOO
LOOSE-LEAF-DEVICES-AND ACCOUNTING-SYSTEMS

TRANSPORTATION
RECORD KEEPING
EQUIPMENT
KALAMAZOO
KALAMAZOO
LOOSE LEAF BINDER CO
KALAMAZOO, MICH

Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.,
Gentlemen:
Please send me the booklets checked:
- ☐ **Transportation Accounting**
- ☐ **General Catalog**
- ☐ **Catalog Covers**
- ☐ **Department Store Accounting**
- ☐ **Insurance Accounting**
- ☐ **Bank Accounting**
- ☐ **Public Utility Accounting**

Name..............................
Address..............................
City..............................

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

IN DEFENSE OF THE GRAIN SPECULATOR

IN view of the Department of Agriculture's investigation of the charges of "manipulation" in the grain markets, and the revived talk about the evils of speculation caused by the recent amazing fluctuations in the price of wheat, it is interesting to note an article in *The Country Gentleman* (Philadelphia) by George E. Roberts, Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, who holds that the grain speculator actually renders the farmer a real service. According to his reasoning, the farmer wants his money soon after the harvest, and must dispose of his crop at that time, while the consumer wants the wheat or its products from day to day throughout the year. So—

> Somebody must carry the year's supply and dole it out as needed, which not only involves regular distributing costs, including warehousing, and the like, but also the risk of price fluctuations throughout the year.
>
> Nobody can know in September what wheat will be worth in the following May, for the price will be affected by world conditions in the meantime.
>
> In September information is not yet complete as to the harvest just over; in January the crops of the Southern Hemisphere are harvested; and in May prices are largely dependent upon the prospects for the growing crop.
>
> There is unavoidable risk in carrying grain over this period.

And the New York banker comes to this conclusion:

> The experienced speculator who makes it his business to study the conditions affecting supply and demand, and buys and sells on the strength of careful calculations, performs a useful function as a distributor, but the mere gambler is a hanger-on.
>
> There does not, however, seem to be any way of getting rid of him.
>
> The criticism sometimes made that the wheat crop is sold on the Chicago Board of Trade a dozen or more times over in a year, and that this increases the cost of distribution between producer and consumer, is not valid.
>
> The facilities of the market naturally multiply the transactions, but it makes no difference to either producer or consumer how many times a bushel of wheat changed hands on the rise from June to October—whether one person got the forty cents of increase or a dozen divided it.
>
> The present system is practically that of a public auction, and where there is free competition from many well-informed buyers, there is no better method.
>
> When reports appear that a speculator has cleaned up a large sum by the rise of wheat or corn, it must be borne in mind that his business subjects him to losses also. It is only net or average profits over a period of years that count. Moreover, it should be considered that when he makes profits he must have been a buyer when prices were low, which means that he was supporting the market when few others were doing so, and when in the interest of the producer it was most needing support.

MULTUM IN PARVO

Much work *in little* time—238 industrial plants in Huron, Sandusky and Wood Counties, Ohio, were recently appraised by this Company in 63 days elapsed time. Such an accomplishment is only possible with an organization which employs trained men.

The Lloyd-Thomas Co.
APPRAISAL ENGINEERS
Executive Offices:
Chicago—New York
Contracting Offices in 16 Principal Cities
(19)

How Much are You Worth?

Don't rely on memory or haphazard notes for the answer to this and other important financial questions. MI-REFERENCE provides a business-like way of keeping permanent records of your personal affairs. Insurance records, real estate matters, the details of stock and bond tradings, your net worth are all kept in apple-pie order.

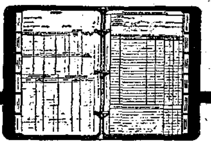
MI-REFERENCE

reflects a daily picture of your exact financial condition.

MI-REFERENCE is a handsome loose-leaf ½"-ring book with embossed flexible leatherette covers. Furnished with 100 sheets—additional forms supplied as needed at three cents per sheet. Price $5. (Special Larger Size DeLuxe Edition in Dark Brown Russian Leather, 1"-ring with 200 sheets, price $10.) Name lettered in gold 50 cents extra.

Pfening & Snyder, Inc.
Dept. 23 Columbus, Ohio
OR ORDER DIRECT

SEE IT AT YOUR DEALER'S



OR PRICE $5.00 POSTPAID

Special Summer Course

Of exceptional value to educators, pastors, Christian workers, etc. A strong, attractive program.

July 7th to 31st

Instruction Free. Apply early for reservations. Board and room less than $10 weekly.

MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE
153 Institute Place Chicago, Ill.

EARN $100 A WEEK AS A RADIO EXPERT

Thousands of new big-paying positions in this enormous industry. Learn at home NOW. Easy spare-time-study method quickly trains you. Make big money. Send for free book today. No obligation. **NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE, Dept. 20FB, Washington, D. C.**

EDUCATION OF THE WILL

The Theory and Practice of Self-Culture.
By JULES PAYOT, Litt.D., Ph.D.

448 pages, 12mo, cloth, $1.75 net; by mail, $1.89

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

BETTER BABIES

Every married couple having in mind Walt Whitman's advice to "produce great persons" should read THE PROGRESS OF EUGENICS, by Dr. Caleb Williams Saleeby, late Resident Physician of Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, etc. The whole subject delightfully and authoritatively discussed—Education and Preparation for Parenthood, Best Parental Age, Power of Heredity, Social Ideals, and other features of Race Improvement. 269 pages.

Crown 8vo. Cloth. $1.50, net; $1.64, post-paid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

DECLINE IN RAILROAD PASSENGER BUSINESS

SINCE 1920 the railroads, largely because of the increased use of the automobile, have lost about one-fourth of their total passenger business, and this, says *The Railway Age* (New York), is one of the principal reasons why present freight and passenger rates can not well be reduced. The railroad organ continues its argument, including some interesting specific figures on the extent of the recent falling off of passenger traffic:

> If the railways, with the average rate in effect in 1924, which was only 8½ per cent. greater than in 1920, had handled as much passenger business as in 1920, their total revenues from it would have been 317 million dollars larger than they were. This exceeds the total cash dividends paid in any years since 1917.
>
> The use of automobiles seems likely to continue to increase and therefore there is apparently no remedy for this loss of business. The railways must have sufficient revenues to pay their operating expenses and taxes and a reasonable net return. They must continue to provide passenger service for those who want it even if there is a decrease in travel by railroad. Since the earnings from passenger business have greatly declined, the roads must get higher rates for rendering both freight and passenger service than otherwise would be necessary.
>
> The number of passengers carried in 1924 was 24 per cent. less, and passengers carried one mile, 23 per cent. less, than in 1920. Meantime, the railways rendered practically the same passenger service as before. In 1924 the number of passenger train miles was only about one-half of one per cent. less than in 1920 and the number of passenger car miles was actually greater. This resulted in sharp reductions in the average number of passengers per train and per car. The average per train in 1920 was 84 and in 1924 only 65. The average per car in 1920 was almost 20 and in 1924 only about 15. It is entirely logical to assume that in the absence of new influences causing an interruption of the growth of passenger business, it would have been larger in 1924 than in 1920. Never but once before in the history of American railroads did their passenger business show a decline after the passage of four years, and in that instance the decline was very small.
>
> It would appear that as hard surface highways have been built all over the country the losses of short-distance and long-distance business have been about relatively equal. Have the railways been justified in the face of this loss of business, in maintaining so much passenger service? They have lost business to the automobile largely because it can be used at any time, and on most lines if the railways had reduced their service they would have lost still more business to the automobile. Furthermore, of course, on many lines they have encountered strong opposition from the public and regulating authorities to reductions of service.
>
> What appears to be most needed now is the more general introduction on lines of thin traffic of means of rendering the service still required which will be less expensive than the local train pulled by a steam locomotive. At present the chances seem better of devising means of handling passenger business more cheaply than of competing successfully with the automobile for it.

Pittsburgh
Proof
Products
Glass
Paint-Varnish
Brushes
Velumina
Flat Wall Paint
White
Pittsburgh Plate Glass
Medical Arts Building
Dallas, Texas

THE Medical Arts building, Dallas, is distinguished because it is the largest poured concrete building in the world and because of its unexcelled interior decoration. It is another of the hundreds of notable buildings to which the manufacturing and distributing service of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has contributed high standardized quality in glass—paint and varnish.

"Guide to Better Homes"

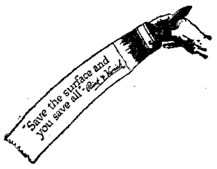
sent you free. Equal in information to any five dollar book on home furnishing and decoration. Write Dept. B, today.

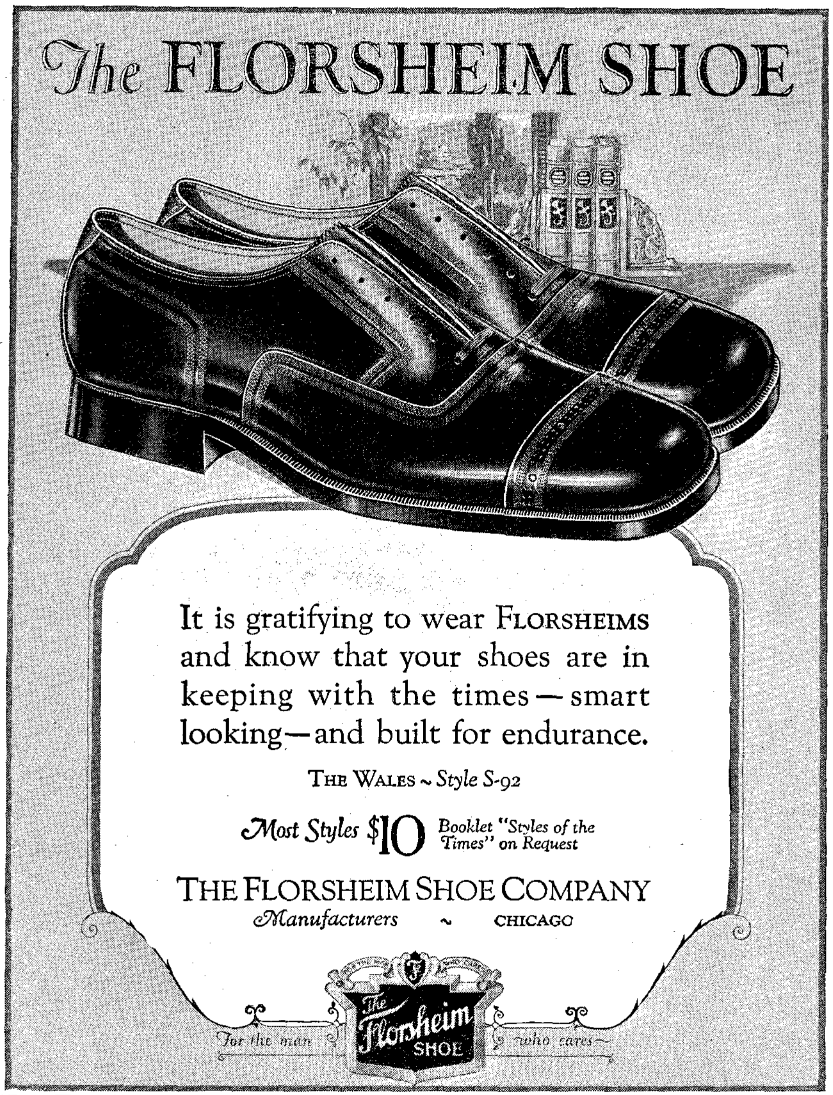
Velumina
Washable Wall Paint

gives walls a soft, uniform tone that diffuses light, and lends spaciousness to interiors. Dirt and grime cannot penetrate its smooth, poreless surface. For years, inexpensive washing takes the place of redecorating. It shows no laps or brush marks.

Whatever you need — Glass, Paint, Varnish or Brushes — the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has a product that exactly fills your requirements. Sold by quality dealers; used by exacting painters.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.
Paint and Varnish Factories .... Milwaukee, Wis. Newark, N.J. Portland, Ore


Save the surface and you save all


The FLORSHEIM SHOE

It is gratifying to wear FLORSHEIMS and know that your shoes are in keeping with the times—smart looking—and built for endurance.

THE WALES ~ *Style S-92*

Most Styles $10 *Booklet "Styles of the Times" on Request*

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY
Manufacturers ~ CHICAGO

The Literary Digest School and College Directory

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking private institutions of learning will find in our pages between April 11th and September 12th the following Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some distinctive residential schools; vocational, professional, special schools, and colleges. In the earlier issues will appear supervised summer camps. Advertisements describing these institutions will be found in the first issue of each month from April to September.

You are invited to write for information to any of the institutions in which you are interested. We list only such schools as we believe are under highly trained and public-spirited executives. Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers, the schools, and camps without fees or obligation. It is necessary for inquirers to give specific information that may aid us in giving prompt service.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

Abbott Academy .... Andover, Mass.
Katherine Gibbs School .... 151 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Lindenwood College .... Box 725, St. Charles, Mo.

Summer Schools

American Academy of Dramatic Arts .... Room 258-D, Carnegie Hall, New York
Culver Summer Schools .... Culver, Ind.
Huntington Summer School .... 316 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

For Backward Children

Devereux Schools .... Box L, Berwyn, Pa.
Stewart Home Training School .... Box C, Frankfort, Ky.
The Woods School .... Box 160, Langhorne, Pa.

Vocational and Professional

Bliss Electrical School .... 269 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Colorado School of Mines .... Box T, Golden, Colo.
Michigan College of Mines .... 260 College Ave., Houghton, Mich.
New Mexico School of Mines .... Box P-4, Socorro, New Mexico

Boys' Preparatory

Peddie Institute .... Box 4-P, Hightstown, N. J.
Racine College School .... Racine, Wisconsin

Special

Martin Institute for Speech Defects .... 405 De Witt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Smith School .... 1307 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 1.—The new Hebrew university at Jerusalem is opened, the inaugural address being delivered by the Earl of Balfour, author of the declaration in which Great Britain sets forth her policy of encouraging the creation in Palestine of a national home for the Jews.

April 2.—Etienne Clementel, French Minister of Finance, resigns when Premier Herriot disagrees with his plan to issue 4,000,000,000 francs in commercial banknotes to relieve commerce.

April 3.—Premier Herriot drafts a bill establishing a 10 per cent. capital levy during the next decade, at the rate of 1 per cent. annually. To succeed Etienne Clementel, he appoints Senator Anatole de Monzie Minister of Finance, who accepts with the provision that the Government maintain a Chargé d'Affaires at the Vatican.

The Irish Free State Government signs the international opium and anti-narcotic agreement, increasing the number of signatures to nineteen.

April 5.—In a speech at Fontainebleau, Premier Herriot says that before he acknowledges defeat on his fiscal policy he will appeal to the country. Another development in the political crisis is the election of Former President Millerand to the Senate.

Premier Theunis hands in his resignation to King Albert of Belgium, but agrees to continue in his post until a new cabinet is formed.

April 7.—The French Government introduces a new financial plan in the Chamber of Deputies which provides for inflation of the French currency by an immediate temporary issue of 4,000,000,000 paper francs and the floating of a special loan to which Frenchmen first will be asked and then forced to contribute 10 per cent. of their wealth in property, stocks and securities.

DOMESTIC

April 1.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lincoln C. Andrews is placed in charge of the Customs, Coast Guard and Prohibition unit, which practically amounts to the establishment of a separate Prohibition unit within the Treasury Department. Mr. Andrews was an Army officer for thirty years.

Twenty-seven Ku Klux Klansmen, indicted in connection with riots in Niles, Ohio, on November 1, are fined $300 and costs each. The court suspends $250 of each fine.

April 2.—Seven deputy collectors of Internal Revenue of New York are indicted by a Federal grand jury on charges of soliciting and accepting bribes under threats of securing income-tax assessments, fines and criminal prosecutions against their victims.

April 3.—Chief Justice McCoy, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, quashes the indictments against Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior; Edward L. Doheny, Edward L. Doheny, Jr., and Harry F. Sinclair, on the technical ground that the presence of Oliver E. Pagan, special assistant to the Attorney-General, in the grand jury room at the time testimony was taken was illegal. The Government will appeal and seek new conspiracy true bills.

The State Board of Education of California approves the teaching of the theory of evolution in the public schools, thus upholding the findings of a committee of educators which had reported favorably on the question.

The West Virginia House of Delegates rejects the proposed child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting at Brookline, Massachusetts, and the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church endorse unification of the Northern and Southern branches of the denomination.

April 4.—Gerald Chapman, the notorious bandit, is convicted of the murder of Policeman Skelly at Hartford, Connecticut, some months ago, and is sentenced to be hanged on June 25.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church votes unanimously for union of the Northern and Southern branches of the denomination.

April 5.—Donald B. MacMillan, veteran Arctic explorer, announces plans for the exploration by airplane of the 1,000,000 square miles of territory between Alaska and the North Pole. The Navy Department will assign two planes to the expedition, each having a cruising range of more than 1,000 miles.

April 6.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair instructs income-tax collectors not to make public income-tax returns for 1924 until he directs.

April 7.—Twenty-four Cincinnati policemen and nine rural dry agents plead guilty before a Federal judge on charges of extorting graft from bootleggers and saloonkeepers.

The California State Senate passes a bill establishing an old age pension under which every person who has reached the age of seventy and has resided in California at least fifteen years will receive a pension not to exceed $1 a day. The bill must go to the Assembly and to the Governor.

The U. S. S. *Saratoga*, built to carry seventy-two fighting planes for the Navy, with the most powerful engines ever put into a vessel, is launched at Camden, New Jersey.

The voters in Chicago in a referendum defeat Mayor Dever's transportation ordinances for the public purchase of the city's street railway and elevated lines and the construction of a subway by a majority of more than 100,000 votes.

Safety First.—"Hello, Dr. Bunyan? Yes? Come right away. My husband has another one of his spells."

"Why didn't you send for me sooner?" said the doctor, half an hour later. "You should not have waited till your husband was unconscious."

"Well," replied the wife, "as long as he had his senses he wouldn't let me send for you."—*Boys' Outfitter.*

Quick Results.—"Do you find that advertising brings quick results?"

"I should say it does. Why, only the other day we advertised for a night-watchman, and that night the safe was robbed."—*Boston Transcript.*

Ventilation

HIGH EFFICIENCY
TRADE
ILG
MARK
VENTILATING MACHINERY

FOR OFFICES, STORES, FACTORIES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RESTAURANTS, THEATRES, HOMES, ETC.

For a Better Days Work

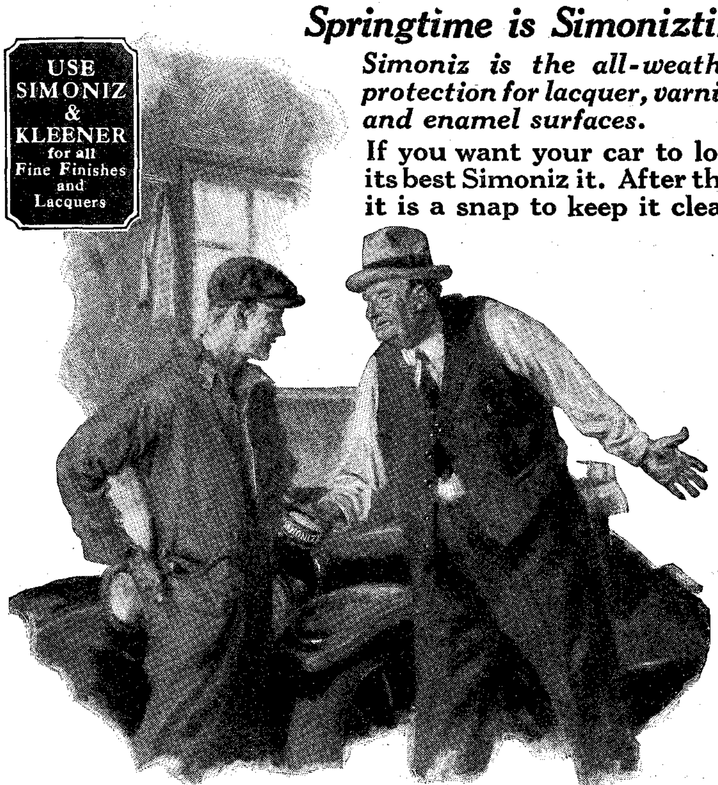
GIVE your employes plenty of clean, fresh air — install an *Ilg* Ventilating Fan. It costs but a few cents a day to operate and the change in the atmosphere is delightful. Any bad air condition can be easily corrected with an *Ilg* Ventilating Fan — made with a ***fully enclosed self-cooled motor*** — it's painted green. Send for 48 page illustrated catalog of special interest to every business executive.

ILG ELECTRIC VENTILATING CO.
2857 No. Crawford Avenue :-: Chicago, Ill.

Springtime is Simoniztime!

Simoniz is the all-weather protection for lacquer, varnish and enamel surfaces.

If you want your car to look its best Simoniz it. After that it is a snap to keep it clean.



Motorists wise—
SIMONIZ
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
The Simoniz Company, 2116 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
70th Street and West End Ave., New York City - London - Paris
Brake-Juice—Stops Squeaking—Makes Brakes Hold.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

That Depends.—"How far do you get on a gallon?"

"All depends on what's in the gallon."—*Juggler.*

Thou Shalt Not Crib.—First Freshman in Math Exam—"How far are you from the correct answer?"

Second Freshman in Math Exam—"Two seats."—*The A. & S. Link.*

A Limit to His Patience.—"The office should seek the man, you know."

"Yes, that's all right," replied the candidate, "but I gave it plenty of time, and it seemed bashful."—*Denisom Flamingo.*

New Name for It.—She (anxious to impress)—"I've just put my furs into cold storage!"

The Fool—"Cold storage! Ha!—jolly good—never heard it called that before: my cuff-links and watch are there too!"—*London Opinion.*

Real Usefulness.—"Do all the members of your intellectual advancement organization make speeches?"

"Oh, no," answered Miss Cayenne, "the more useful ones make the tea and sandwiches."—*Washington Star.*

Even Blarney Sometimes Fails.—Terence—"'Tis a fine lad ye have here. A magnificent head and noble features. Could ye lend me a couple of dollars?"

Pat—"I could not. 'Tis me wife's child by her first husband."—*London Telegraph.*

Why Is a Bachelor?—"Uncle Tom," said his young nephew to an old bachelor, "tell me about some of the narrow escapes you've had from the women."

"Boy," was the response, "if there was any narrow escapes, the women had 'em!"—*Farm and Fireside.*

Even There They Are Suffering.—Temperance Lecturer—"What is the curse of Britain to-day? What brings man bleary-eyed to his work? What makes women neglect their children? Yes—and *what* is wrecking 'arf the 'appy 'omes in our land? What is it, gentlemen?"

Voice From the Crowd—"Cross-word puzzles!"—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Self-Sacrifice.—"Mama," said little Elsie, "I do wish I had some money to give you for the poor children."

Her mother, wishing to teach her the lesson of self-sacrifice, said, "Very well, dear; if you would like to go without sugar for a week, I'll give you the money instead, and then you will have some."

The little one considered solemnly for a moment, and then said, "Must it be sugar, mama?"

"Why, no, darling; not necessarily. What would you like to do without?"

"Soap, mama," was Elsie's answer.—*Boston Transcript.*

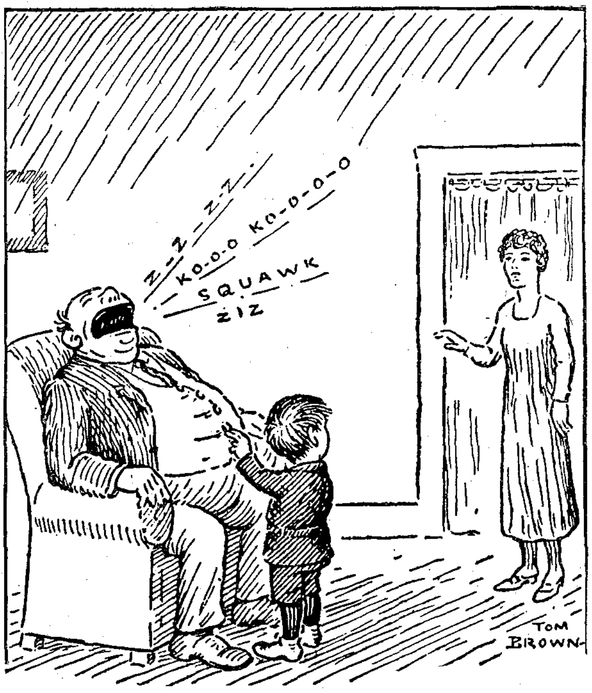
Correct Definition.—A parking space is where you leave the car to have the tail-light knocked off.—*Memphis News Scimitar.*

Cruel and Unusual Punishment.—Professor—"What is the penalty for bigamy?"

Law Student—"Two mothers-in-law."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Efficiency.—"Mr. Wampus, I fear you are ignoring our efficiency system."

"Maybe so, Mr. Gump," responded the clerk addrest, "but somebody has to get the work done."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*



"What are you doing, George? You know you mustn't disturb grandpa."

"No'm, I'm not—I'm just tryin' to tune him in on something different from what he's givin' us."

—Brown in *The Country Gentleman* (Philadelphia).

With Apologies to Longfellow.—

The shades of night were falling fast,
The guy stepped on it and rushed past,
A crash—he died without a sound,
They opened up his head and found—
Excelsior!—*Baltimore Sun.*

When All the World Was Wet.—The objector to Prohibition spoke bitterly. "Water has killed more people than liquor ever did."

"You are raving," declared the teetotaler. "How do you make that out?"

"Well, to begin with, there was the flood!"—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

Wasting No Shots.—While a shooting party was out for a day's sport a raw young sportsman was observed taking aim at a pheasant running along the ground.

As it is unsportsmanlike to shoot a bird while it is on the ground, a companion shouted: "Hi, there, never shoot a running bird!"

"What do you take me for, you idiot?" came the reply. "Can't you see I'm waiting till it stops?"—*Kansas City Times.*

Where Faith Is Weak.—Tell a man there are 267,543,201 stars and he will believe you, but if a sign says "Fresh Paint" h will make a personal investigation.—*Christian Register.*

This Can't Be Tennessee.—Lady—"Wh have they let all the monkeys out of the cages?"

Zoo Attendant—"Holiday, mum. Th is Darwin's birthday."—*Stanford Widow.*

And Still Less Would Do.—Judge "Have you anything to say, prisoner, bef sentence is passed upon you?"

Prisoner—"No, your lordshi except that it takes very little t please me."—*Answers.*

Careful, George!—"I sa George," said the young busine man to his friend, "where do yo buy your typewriter ribbons?"

"I don't," replied the other; " usually buy her flowers."—*Ti Bits.*

Mixed Dates.—"Do you lov me, darling?"

"Of course I do, Herbert."

"Herbert! My name's A thur!"

"Why, so it is. I keep thinki that to-day is Monday."—*Phil delphia Drexerd.*

Keep This Quiet.—Mistres (to new maid)—"Why, it seems to me you want very large wages for one who has had so little ex perience."

Maid—"Sure, mum, ain't i harder for me when I don't know how?"—*Christian Advocate.*

All Quiet in the Building Trade.—Country Cousin (after prolonged inspection of building op erations)—"I don't see the sens of putting statues on the top o your buildings."

Friend—"Statues? Those aren't statues They're *bricklayers.*"—*Punch.*

Crums of Comfort.—"Mr. Chairman, complained the speaker, stopping in hi address, "I have been on my feet nearly ten minutes, but there is so much ribaldr and interruption, I can hardly hear mysel speak."

"Cheer up, guv'nor," came a voice from the rear, "you ain't missin' much."—*Capper's Weekly.*

How to Detect a Husband.—A commercial traveler, visiting a large insurance office, boasted to the manager that he could pick out all the married men among the employees. Accordingly, he stationed himself at the door, as they returned from dinner, and mentioned all those he believed to be married. In almost every case he was right.

"How do you do it?" asked the manager.

"The married men wipe their feet on the mat; the single ones don't."—*Western Christian Advocate.*